

Trial of 15 in California Under Smith Act Opens

BERNADETTE DOYLE ORDERED TO STAND TRIAL DESPITE ILLNESS

LOS ANGELES. — Federal Judge William C. Mathes Friday ordered Miss Bernadette Doyle to stand trial with 14 other Californians on frameup Smith Act indictments despite the fact that she suffered two heart attacks in jail recently before being released on her own recognizance.

Miss Doyle, 45, is suffering from high blood pressure and a heart condition which doctors testify was aggravated by the jailing. Yet Judge Mathes, taking the curt description of a

single appointed physician that her condition was "good," ruled her well enough to stand the rigors of a trial which most observers expect to last months. Mass protests from Californians were instrumental in winning (Continued on Page 6)

Gov't Sees Food Price Hikes On Way; Dep't Stores Slump

Soviet Move to Define Aggressor Gains in UN Vote

PARIS.—The United Nations General Assembly, overriding the objections of the U.S. government, has passed a resolution which says that a legal definition of aggression is both possible and necessary. The vote climaxed a week-long debate in which Washington spokesmen fought bitterly against any UN definition of aggression, while the Soviet Union proposed that a detailed definition of every type of aggression be made as a means of helping to guarantee and defend world peace.

Since Wall Street propagandists spend most of their time shouting falsehoods about the Soviet Union "planning aggression" or being guilty of "indirect aggression" or of striking "aggressive attitudes," etc., one might assume that the U. S. government would be eager to have the UN define "aggression" exactly and specifically, so that aggressors may be nailed.

But a major reason for the Washington objection to such a course was made clear by the syndicated Washington columnist, Robert S. Allen last Monday. Reporting that "Pentagon authorities have completed all preparations" for sending U. S. Marines in force into the Suez area to bolster British imperialism against the Egyptians, Allen noted that one "difficulty in avoiding being branded an 'aggressor' under UN specifications."

30 TO 12

In other words, the warmakers and imperialists who want to bring war and foreign occupation to countries in Asia and the Middle East under the guise of "defending" them from "China" or "Russia" don't want any internationally-accepted, legally-binding definitions which tab their actions for the aggressions that they are.

Passage of the resolution in the

U.S. in Korea Longer Than In World War I

The war in Korea on Friday had already lasted longer than the U.S. participation in World War I. Nineteen mos. after President Truman ordered American troops to intervene against the Korean people, 6,000 miles from home, U. S. casualties had mounted to 105,000, with more than 8,000 known dead.

Assembly on Thursday, by a vote of 30 to 12 with eight abstentions, indicated that a majority of nations are well aware of the reasons for Wall Street's reluctance to see aggression defined. Under the resolution, the next session of the Assembly will take up the question of a definition.

It has been noted here that, just as the Truman government has been trying to keep such a definition from being formulated, the governments of Nazi Germany and Fascist Japan were the only governments in 1933 to argue that aggression could not be defined by the League of Nations.

Then, as now, the Soviet Union led the fight for the definition of aggression as part of its fight for peace and unity to halt the aggressors. The definition of aggression presented then by the late Maxim Litvinov is the same definition proposed in the UN by the Soviet Union now.

The Soviet stand has been backed by the Asian-Arab group

(Continued on Page 6)

WASHINGTON (FP).—Almost unnoticed in the rash of optimistic predictions that inflation is being licked and prices will remain "relatively stable" was a warning to the joint congressional committee on the economic report by price stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle that food prices may skyrocket in the next few months.

Appearing before the group to review his work, which he will shortly leave to run for the Senate in Ohio, DiSalle said: "Apart from seasonal fluctuations and some soft spots, most food prices remain at their high level and startling advances have occurred in prices of some foods on which we have so far been legally unable to put ceilings."

"In fresh fruits and vegetables group, for example, wholesale cabbage prices are now 28 percent of those of last January and onions 26 percent. Very large price increases have also occurred in lettuce, potatoes, carrots, celery, green beans and others, which have helped push the cost of food to an alltime high."

"Dairy products and meat for

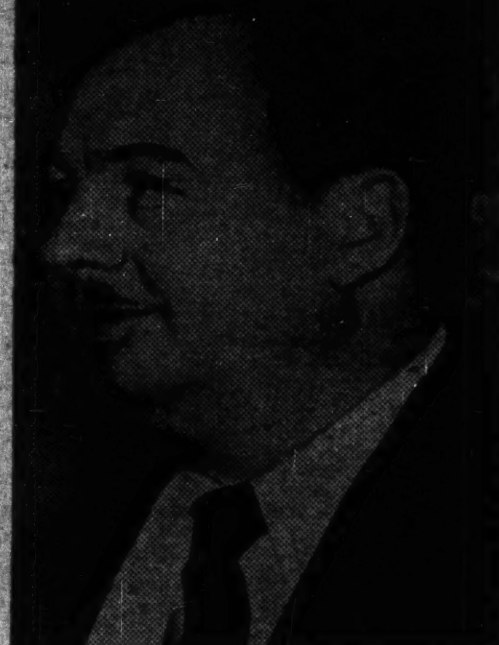
Auto Accessory Plants Struck

SEYMOUR, Ind.—A strike Friday at three plants of Arvin Industries, by the CIO United Auto Workers halted production of automotive accessories by nearly 850 employees.

The strike came as a contract expired and negotiations for a new four-year agreement bogged down in a conference attended by Federal Labor Conciliator James S. Allen of Indianapolis.

Issues in dispute concerned a union shop and a voice in production standards.

WASHINGTON. — For the fourth straight week, department stores sales last week slumped far below sales in the corresponding week of 1951, the Federal Reserve Board announced today.



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the most part are under very heavy pressure. As high as present meat prices are, we are far from certain that they will not go higher where prices are below the minimum ceilings we can set. Prices of feed grains have been moving up continually up. Agricultural labor, rapidly forsaking the farms for more lucrative city employment, will command higher rates to remain on the land. Farm machinery in competition with defense production is becoming scarcer. Pressure on fertilizer may develop.

"Unless we are successful in controlling farmers' costs, food prices could easily rise significantly during the next year—and food prices are key items in maintaining the wellbeing and moral of our workers."

The dollar volume of sales in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26, was 14 percent below the week ending Jan. 27, 1951.

The average for the last four weeks of sales is 15 percent below last year's same-buying pace.

All 12 Federal Reserve districts show lower sales this year than last.

Figures for each district comparing last week and the last four weeks with January, 1951, are:

Boston—Down 17 percent for the week and down 20 percent for the four weeks; New York—down 16 percent and down 19 percent; Philadelphia—down 14 percent and down 18 percent; Cleveland—down 15 percent and down 16 percent; Richmond—down 10 percent and down 13 percent; Atlanta—down 7 percent and down 9 percent.

Burma Assails Chiang Kai-shek As Invader

PARIS.—Whether Burma finally makes a formal appeal to People's China for help in ousting Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang invaders of Burma or not, events in the United Nations General Assembly here demonstrate that the Burmese view Peking as a likely defender and not as the "aggressor."

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New Yorkers Set to Get 2,000 Worker Subs This Weekend

Readers of The Worker throughout New York City were gearing themselves Friday for an all-out weekend drive to net at least 2,000 additional subs in their campaign for 15,000.

With some 6,400 already in, they aim to start the second half of the two months' campaign Monday with well over 50 percent of their goal attained.

The campaign, which opened formally on Jan. 1 and is due to run to March 1, is part of the national drive for 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

Queens-Nassau County campaigners are confident they will go above the 1,500 they originally set as their goal for the

entire drive. They were close to the 1,400 mark Friday.

They have announced publicly that they plan to go ahead for another 750 subs, or 50 percent above their goal.

In Manhattan, Harlem readers expecting to get their drive for 500 subs rolling. The Harlem Freedom of the Press Association has arranged three breakfasts for campaign workers, to be addressed by Worker staff members Abner W. Berry, John Hudson Jones and Max Gordon.

A meeting of community directors of the drive in Manhattan Thursday night, after hearing managing editor Alan Max, decided to go after 600 subs for the weekend, topping their

total from 1,800 to 2,400. They decided, also, to go for another 600 next week, to bring them to the 3,000 mark Feb. 10, when pace-setters in the campaign would be invited as guests for a Negro History Week cultural evening organized by the Harlem Freedom of the Press Association.

Breakfasts or luncheons for campaign workers are to be held this (Sunday) morning in various parts of the county, to be addressed by Alan Max (Upper West Side), Lester Rodney (Yorkville) and by several victims of the Smith Act, who are supporting The Worker campaign.

One major Manhattan community group, Washington

Heights-Inwood, is hitting for completion of its goal of 300. It had 240 on Friday.

In the Bronx, readers in the Prospect area, who organized themselves for the campaign this week, are hoping to hit at least a third of their goal of 375. They have challenged Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant to competition, as has Harlem, making it a three-way fight. Elsewhere in the Bronx, campaign workers are aiming for 50 to 75 percent of their community goals.

Brooklynites, who just swung into the campaign last week, are aiming to get 1,000 subs in order to bring them to at least the 50 percent mark in their quest for 1,500.

WAR? - BUST? - OR LIVE IN PEACE WITH RUSSIA, ASKS HENRY FORD

By OSCAR WILLIAMS

DETROIT
"THERE ARE two obvious places we could go. One is to war. The other is broke. There must be some way to learn to live with Russia."

The speaker? None other than Henry Ford II, president of the multi-million dollar Ford Motor Co. He made the assertion in an interview last week with the magazine U. S. News and World Report.

What prompted him to say it? Ford gave some hard-headed "business" reasons for it:

- The big tax bite is beginning to hurt.

- He's sore because the latest cut in auto output will prevent him from overtaking Chevrolet.

- Inflation is cutting down the car market—"people don't seem to be scrambling to buy right now."

IN ADDITION he made another comment which inadvertently was a tremendous confirmation of the power of the American people in making it difficult for Wall Street to choose, as of today, the war "alternative." He said:

"Today I am not sure of the frame of mind of the people. During World War II the people realized that the country was in an all-out war and the man in the street knew the objectives for which we were fighting."

For his own reasons Ford is fearful of the reckless pace with which Wall Street is racing to the twin disasters of war and depression.

HE HAS CONFIRMED, however, the major proposition made by fighters for peace all around the world, namely:

Peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union is the only alternative to a world war that would kill millions of people and spread untold destruction (with consequences that not even the president of the Ford Motor Co. can foresee with assurance).

Ford also had some other comments that auto workers will find of acute interest, especially in view of the frantic appeals of UAW president Reuther for more war production as the "answer" to the unemployment problem.

FORD PREDICTED that unemployment in Detroit would reach 200,000 by April of this year.

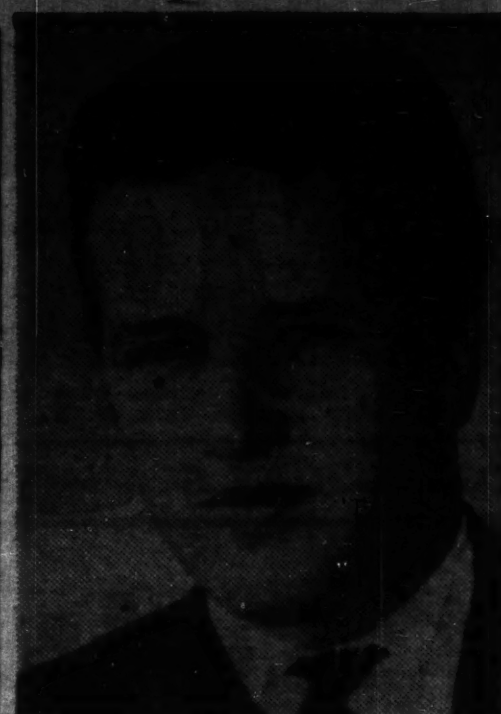
And he emphatically asserted that even more war production would not begin to take up the slack. He said:

"Our defense contracts will not employ the total number of people we will have to lay off because of cutbacks in civilian production."

He revealed that his company had reduced its working force in the Detroit area alone by 25,730 since 1950. And he added that every one of Ford's war contracts is going into a new facility.

Thus, finding "some way to learn to live with Russia" is of even more importance to the auto worker who is out of a job than it is for the president of the Ford Motor Co.

It's a matter of bread and butter and shoes for the kids, to say nothing of life or death.



HENRY FORD II

Behind the Egypt Events

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS.
"EGYPT will have the last word" is the conclusion and key theme of a series of twelve articles which L'Humanite, the French Communist daily, has just published based on a month's visit to

Exclusive

the Suez area by its foreign editor, Pierre Courtade.

The French Communist writer, who was warmly received in both popular and official circles of Cairo, paints an extremely vivid picture of the growth of the guerilla fighting in the area of the Canal and the depth of the national movement in all its aspects.

His final piece is an interview with the then Egyptian foreign minister, Salah Eddin Pasha, who led the Egyptian delegation at the UN Assembly.

THREE BASIC POINTS emerge from the Courtade series, as he himself sees it:

(a) "It's not a matter of a straw fire, a flame of passion exasperated by the crimes of colonialism, but of a profound movement which has already gone so far that it can be considered irreversible."

It is true that maneuvers are going forward by some elements close to King Farouk's court and the American ambassador, Jefferson Caffrey, to bring about a "settlement." But in Courtade's view, the people are perfectly conscious of all that, and their vigilance as well as their armed battle is a guarantee against these plots.

(b) "The development of the Suez Canal zone of an armed struggle has an intensity which can only increase," he says. True, the struggle is unequal; while the guerilla movement (of several thousand men) does not have the equipment of the British, the fact is that the guerillas are being constantly reinforced by workers, students and peasants as well as local police and Egyptian army officers.

"The guerilla movement has transformed this Canal Zone which the imperialists consider an essential part of their aggressive strategic system into a zone of permanent insecurity."

The partisan battle stiffens and commits the Egyptian governing circles; it ties down more than 100,000 British troops who are "needed" in south-east Asia.

(c) While the current movement is primarily national in its objectives—freeing the Canal and the Sudan of the British occupation—"it is undeniable that the struggle for independence is closely knit to a general movement for reform for social justice, for better wages for a more equitable division of national riches."

THE PEASANTS and workers whom Courtade met, he writes, "understand perfectly well that the path of social progress passes through independence."

territorial liberation. We want to settle our problems between us, among Egyptians" is the way people often put it to him.

Courtade sketches in the background in a brilliant and moving description of the miseries of Cairo, with its hovels in the shadow of sumptuous palaces, a country of twenty millions in which 83 percent of the people are peasants, mainly illiterate, and trying to make a living out of an average plot of less than an acre of land.

THE WORKERS, who are playing a truly heroic role—75,000 of them have refused to load any food, carry any water or do anything else for the British—are in no mood to listen to the so-called Free Trade Unions, financed by the AFL and CIO; these workers get from fifty cents to a dollar a day for their labor whereas to support a family at all requires at least two and a half dollars a day.

These very figures (contrasted with our standards) tell the story of why the whole people are sick and tired of the British occupation.

For what has this canal brought them? asks Courtade; a canal which was excavated by hand at the cost of 20,000 deaths in the hot and open desert (about 125 miles long and 100 yards wide and twelve yards deep); it has brought profits to the Anglo-French Company in the sixty years of 1870 to 1930 of about four billion gold francs whereas it only cost 400 million gold francs to build.

COURTADE VISITED the hospitals where women and children wounded by nervous British Tommies were lying. He travelled throughout the Canal Zone with a guerilla group, he talked to leaders of trade unions, to wealthy industrialists like Abboud Pasha, worth thirty million pounds sterling, who now finds the British grip an obstacle to the development of the

nation by Egyptians themselves. He talked to the refugees from the village of Kafr - Ahmed - Abdou which had been razed by British bulldozers to make way for a water pipe-line; it made him think, he said, of the Nazis at the Warsaw Ghetto. This one incident has raised a storm of indignation and planted the roots of deepest hatred against the occupation force.

WHAT STRUCK HIM most, says Courtade, is the high political level of the people, both in Cairo and in the villages.

They know all about Mao-Tse-tung; they want to learn how the Chinese fought and how the Chinese divided the land. They asked Courtade whether he had ever seen Stalin; the feeling about the Soviet Union is passing from the attitude of neutrality into a positive feeling of alliance.

For the fact is that nobody in Egypt accepts the proposition that the Soviet Union menaces the security of Egypt; the argument that the "Reds" are coming to replace the British and hence there must be a "mutual security arrangement" with the British in the saddle cuts no ice.

ON THE OTHER HAND, despite State Department attempts to appear anti-colonial, the conviction among the people is that the American imperialists are no better than the British. The slogans on the walls: "Get Out—Dirty English!" would quickly include "Americans" if U. S. troops were sent into to help out the British. The experience of Korea has registered everywhere.

Courtade has interesting things to say about the role of the Islamic religion. In a conversation with Dr. Kaled, of the famous Al Azhar University, he found that the western idea of Islam as a religion of "fatalism" is nonsense; the younger Islamic scholars are finding in the Korean the basis for a moral and ethical justification of the fight for independence and for social reform.

No Hint of Wage Offer, But Steel Barons Assured Price Hike

RESTLESS STEEL WORKERS in the plants have not yet heard of even a hint of a wage offer, but the steel corporations in meeting with officials of the Office of Price Stabilization have already been assured of a price increase on steel.

Ostensibly, the current recess in steel wage hearings until Feb. 3, was to give the steel industry

West Indians Angered by Exclusion Law

THE WEST INDIAN community of New York was up in arms this week and planning action to defeat the McCarran Senate Immigration Bill that will limit to 100 West Indian immigrants into the United States.

Introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nevada), author of the police-state bill, it passed the Senate Judiciary Committee Monday. McCarran is chairman as well as head of that committee's sub-committee on immigration.

A similar bill has been introduced into the House by Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania who is urging early House action.

John D. Silveira, spokesman for New York Republican Rep. Jacob K. Javits said that Javits opposed such measures.

Meanwhile Mrs. Dorothy Strange of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born denounced the bill as "attempting to take up where the defeated Judd Bill left off, and we will oppose this new bill the same as we fought against the other quota bill."

The new bill, while providing for the removal of racial barriers to immigrations affecting Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, Burmese, Siamese and other Asians besides setting up the 100 quota incorporates the McCarran Subversives Control Act under whose provisions West Indians who fight racial discrimination could be excluded as "undesirable" for the U.S.

representatives time to prepare their reply to the demands of the steel workers. The representatives of the corporations have spent that time more profitably in conferences with OPS officials.

After a study of the Capehart amendment—the very provision that has made a mockery of price control—the conferees came up with the conclusion that a "legal" price rise is possible. The steel employers were still displaying a poker face and professed to be in doubt if the raise will be substantial. But that is obviously intended for wage bargaining purposes.

THEY MAY reveal their offer, if any, when their people appear before Wage Stabilization Board hearings. The other hurdle for the steel workers is the WSB itself whose officials have been issuing frequent statements they don't intend to violate the wage freeze limit.

Wildcat stoppages, meanwhile, were reported popping up in scattered steel plants. Youngstown, Ohio's plants had several stoppages during the week including one that stopped the Truccon Steel Co. mills and another that shut down some of Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant operations.

The stoppages arose over grievances stemming from discrimination in work assignment after layoffs and similar "small" issues. But the explosive way in which the workers respond to every company violation of working rules shows the impatience and anger among the workers.

The 45-day grace period set by the union for working without a contract expires February 21, by which time according to a flood of resolutions to the steel union's general offices, it is either strike or a satisfactory pact.

In Big Cities and Small Towns People Sign for 'No-War' Pact

IN BIG CITY and small community, almost any part of the map you might point your finger, the planning and activity is picking up for peace, primarily for registering the sentiment of the people on the dotted line for an end to the Korean killing and/or having the big countries sit 'round the table and settle things by negotiation.

As reported by the American Peace Crusade, central co-ordinating agency for the drive for a million signatures asking a Big Five peace pact between the nations actually able to either make world war or make world peace, here are some of the plans and happenings in the drive:

tee, meeting jointly with Kansas City and others at Jefferson City, Mo. worked out a goal of 100,000 petition signatures for a pact of peace between the U.S., USSR, France, Britain and the actual Chinese government. It was decided to rent the exciting film of the Second World Peace Congress, "Peace Will Win", for six months and insure it be seen by thousands of residents of President Truman's home state as a stimulus to the campaign.

PETITIONS and stories of peace sentiment come in from little towns not often heard of in national campaigns, reflecting the deep grass roots desire for peace. A batch of filled petitions came in from the APC office from Nor-

wood, Mass., a small industrial suburb, sent by the newly formed Norwood Committee for Peace. Firesteel, North Dakota, reporting a winter physical isolation through snows and low temperatures unknown to the east, tells of a Christmas community meeting praying for the end of the Korean war. Letters poured from this little community asking "an end to this useless bloodshed by compromise". A high school debate on Korea resulted in youngsters persuading their parents to write to their Congressmen for peace now.

In Louisville, where the Big Five petition drive is well under way, the assembly room of the Public Library was packed to hear Keya Ekins, one of the

To Mark Epic Of Stalingrad

To commemorate the victory at Stalingrad nine-years-ago and to voice hope for the restoration of cooperation between the U. S. and the Soviet Union for world peace, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is giving a luncheon on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, at the Brevoort Hotel, 5 Ave. and 8 St., New York.

Subscription to the luncheon is \$3.50 per person. For reservations, write or call the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32 St., New York 16, MUrray Hill 3-2080.



4,000 BAKERY WORKERS STRIKE HERE FOR 1\$ HIKE

More than 4,000 bakery workers, members of Locals 579, 164 and 51 of the AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers, walked out on strike at midnight yesterday for a raise of a dollar a day.

The walkout affects 300 employer members of the Specialty Bakery Owners of America in Brooklyn, Long Island and parts of Manhattan.

A strike, of some, 1,500 other bakery workers employed by the Metropolitan Bakers Guild was still in abeyance Friday pending further negotiations on their offer described by the Bakery union's attorney, Henry Mayer, as of "some substance."

The Specialty group, said Mayer, has made no offer to the strikers. He said that since 1947 the bakery workers have had only

one boost of \$1 a day.

The strikers, said Mayer, may be joined by 1,000 clerks, members of the AFL's Retail Clerks and Confectionery Union Locals 111 and 150.

TEXTILE UNION HITS FREEING OF ORGANIZER'S KILLER

Attacking Tennessee courts for applying a "double standard" of justice in labor cases, the CIO Textile Workers Union condemned the Jan. 29 acquittal of Cecil Cooke, charged with murdering TWU organizer Lowell Simmons.

Cooke admitted shooting Simmons, who was in charge of a strike at the Bemis Bag Co. in

Bemis, Tenn., but claimed it was in self-defense. Cooke, a non-striking employe, was heading a back-to-work movement.

"Simmons was unarmed, but Cooke shot him through the head in broad daylight while standing only inches away and with a latched screen door between them," the TWU said. "For Cooke to be acquitted on grounds of 'self-defense' under such circumstances is to make prosecutions in Tennessee a mockery of the law where the victim is a labor person."

The union pointed out that in other Tennessee cases where the defendant was a union member, "the prosecution was strict to the point of vindictiveness and the punishment was of maximum degree."

Strike Voted in 9 Briggs Plants

DETROIT.—The CIO United Auto Workers voted Friday night to call a strike against nine Detroit plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Co.

A strike would affect about 18,000 employes of this auto body making firm.

Ken Morris, president of Local 212 of the UAW, said the membership voted 89.5 percent to strike. Morris said the strike vote must be approved by the international union before an actual walkout can be called.

The vote resulted from a dispute in the Briggs Mack Ave. plant last week over the elimination of six jobs in the trim department. The dispute touched off a rank and file walkout which involved about 14,000 workers in six Briggs plants and the Plymouth workers. The rank and file strike ended Monday after workers voted to take the strike ballot.



CAROLINA KKK DRIVES PASTOR FROM STATE

FAIR BLUFF, N. C.—Ku Klux Klan terrorists have driven a Methodist minister from his church and from the state with their threats because he invited a Negro quartet to sing at a men's club meeting in the church, it was revealed here. The Rev. Eugene Powell had the quartet perform despite the Klan warnings he received after the invitation to the Negro singers became known. He became ill as a result of the threats. The manager of the quartet also reported that he had been warned against the Negro singers' appearance.

WM. SCHNEIDERMAN PAYS TRIBUTE TO CAROL KING

A message paying tribute to Carol King, civil rights attorney who died Jan. 22, has been received from William Schneiderman, state chairman of the Communist Party of California, it was announced by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, for whom Carol King served as general counsel for 10 years.

"It is with great sorrow and a sense of personal loss that I heard of the death of Carol King," Schneiderman said.

"I had the great privilege of being defended by Carol King on two occasions, both of which ended in victories. The first time, Mrs. King, associated with the late Wendell Wilkie, defended my citizenship rights before the Supreme Court, which handed down an historic verdict on the rights of Communists.

"More recently she represented me in the fight for reduction of the ridiculous \$100,000 bail figure set by the Department of Justice.

She won a reduction.

"I join with thousands of workers in paying tribute to this great woman advocate who upheld the best American traditions in her life's work."

It has been

"I join with thousands of workers in paying tribute to this great woman advocate who upheld the best American traditions in her life's work."

It has been announced that the family and friends of Carol King will sponsor a memorial meeting in late February.

Flay Ban on Robeson's Travel to Canada

The barring of Paul Robeson from entering Canada Thursday at Blaine, Wash., was denounced Friday by Louis Burnham, editor of Freedom of which Robeson is publisher, and by the Civil Rights Congress. Robeson and attorney Vincent Hallinan were seeking to

enter Canada to speak before a meeting of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union in Vancouver, B. C.

Robeson arrived in Blaine by automobile and was informed by written notice that he could not leave the United States. Hallinan was taken off a Great Northern passenger train and given written notice.

Both Robeson and Hallinan were enroute to Vancouver, B. C., where they were scheduled to speak tomorrow at a convention of British Columbia members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union.

Two border guards removed Hallinan from the train while guards at the U. S. immigration highway checking station stopped Robeson.

The State Dept. has added insult to injury by threatening Paul Robeson with arrest at the Canadian border, Louis Burnham, editor of the newspaper Freedom, declared. "This action, presumably based on the ridiculous charge that the security of the United States would somehow be threatened by the world's greatest artist's appearance before a convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union in Vancouver, B.C., is an insult to the intelligence of the American people."

"The real threat to our security," Burnham declared, "lies in the bomb killing, the legal lynchings and the mob violence against the Negro people, and in the arrogant white supremacy interference in the affairs of colored peoples around the world. This is the story of the State Department doesn't want Robeson to carry to the people of the world. In the interest of peace and democratic liberties, the American people must free Paul Robeson from house arrest in jimcrow America."

The Civil Rights Congress denounced the "Nazi-like treatment of Paul Robeson at the Canadian border as a sign of the U.S. government's frantic fear of this great spokesman of the American people, Negro and white, in their demand for an end to genocide against the Negro people at home and colored peoples abroad."

14,000 TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE IN 13 STATES

Nearly 14,000 long haul truck drivers went on strike for higher wages Friday in 13 southern and midwestern states. Carriers began signing individual contracts shortly after the strike began.

States affected were Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio. Some 10,000 men struck in the South, and 3,500 in the Midwest.

In nine other midwestern states the carriers granted raises to the drivers, members of the AFL Teamsters Union.

The groups signed three-year contracts providing for a 19-cent hourly raise for employes paid on an hourly basis and a three-fourths

Tunisians Hold 24-Hour Strike

TUNIS, Tunisia.—The Tunisian Workers Union held a 24-hour general strike Friday to protest rule by the French imperialists.

Hundreds of independence demonstrators massed at the French governor's palace in Sfax.

Man Arrested in Cairo Bombing Of Negro Home

CAIRO, Ill.—Police investigating the recent bombing of a Negro physician's home have arrested Robert Hogan, 31, a used-car dealer.

The bombing, Tuesday, followed attempts by the Negro people here to get their children admitted to schools that had been kept exclusively for whites. Earlier several burning crosses were displayed in the Negro community.

Police chief Earl Shepherd, Jr., said that Hogan was arrested on a warrant signed by Dr. Urbane F. Bass, owner of the bombed house. Shepherd refused to give any details of the arrest.

Final 3 UE Radio Talks On Wage Freeze

NEWARK, N. J.—The final program of a radio series "The People vs. the Wage Freeze" conducted by District 4, United Electrical Union, will take place Sunday over WLIB, 2:30 p.m., on Monday over WAAT at 8:30 p.m., and Tuesday over WBUD at 10 p.m.

UE district officers participating in the program are James McLeish, president; Charles Fay, vice-president; William Wallace, secretary, and Ernst Pollock, treasurer.

ASKS DR. TOBIAS RAISE VOICE IN UN ON U.S. GENOCIDE

William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, who filed a petition with the UN in Paris charging the U. S. government with genocidal killings and persecution of American Negroes, has cabled Dr. Channing Tobias, U. S. delegate to the UN, demanding Tobias raise his voice against the bombing of a Negro physician's home in Cairo, Ill., as well as other "new acts of genocide against the Negro people and anti-Semitic attacks in Philadelphia."

The home of the Negro physician, Dr. Urbane F. Bass, 41, was bombed last Tuesday night because a group of 23 Negro school children are scheduled to be transferred into hitherto all-white schools in Cairo. Three Ku Klux Klan crosses were burned in and near the Negro community in Cairo on the previous Sunday night and one on Monday night.

Dr. Tobias has been making speeches in the UN against so-called violations of human rights in Czechoslovakia, in connection

with the case of William Oatis, an American reporter convicted of spying. Tobias has said nothing about the wave of anti-Negro terror in the U. S.

In his cable, Patterson declared: "The bombing of Dr. Urbane Bass' home in Cairo, Ill., denial of the NAACP petition asking a parole for Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and sons; the refusal of U. S. government to end segregated jimcrow school systems in South Carolina and Tennessee; the determination of government to legally lynch

Paul Washington, an innocent Negro youth in Louisiana, on a false charge of rape for which no white can ever get the death penalty in that state; and the new anti-Semitic attacks in Philadelphia—all demand that you raise your voice in the UN against genocidal policy of American government at home."

Patterson added: "Czechoslovakian law will deal with the Oatis case. But who will deal with the American government's new lynching program?"

Peace Petition Rally Wednesday In Garment Trade

A rally Wednesday night at Yugoslav-American Hall will launch the Garment Workers Peace Committee's petition drive for a Big Five peace pact. Speakers are Len De Caux, managing editor of March of Labor, and Thomas Richardson, co-executive director of the American Peace Crusade. Al Moss will feature a program of entertainment.

Unionists Mass in Albany; Win Pledges on Jobless Aid Demand Hughes-Brees Law Be Wiped Out

Progressives to Put Candidate of Peace in the Field

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Progressive Party is scheduled to meet in Washington on Feb. 12 to present names of candidates for President and Vice-President to run on the party's national peace ticket in the fall elections.

The committee, headed by former Minnesota Gov. Elmer Benson, was appointed three weeks ago at a meeting in New York of the party's national committee.

The committeemen were instructed to sound out the various state organizations, labor and progressive groups on proposals for the national peace ticket.

GROUNDWORK was laid at that meeting to place before the voters of the nation in the 1952 election campaign an independent Presidential ticket, "reflecting the full breadth of the peace forces of the country."

Such a ticket, declared the Progressive Party national committee,

would seek support of a "coalition of all those who stand for a genuine policy of peace."

In setting up the special committee, headed by Benson, the Progressive Party leadership took the first necessary step to assure the entry of a popular independent ticket into the field, one standing for an end of the Korean war and for U. S. initiative for great power negotiations for peaceful settlement of differences.

The campaign envisioned by the Progressives would, in addition, call for a return to peacetime economy, with a deep slash in armaments spending, genuine price and profits control, an end of the wage freeze and an adequate welfare budget; complete equality for the Negro people, with full legislative guarantees of civil rights; an end to McCarthyism, McCarranism and Taft-Hartleyism; repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts, and return to the Bill of Rights.

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY. LABOR showed its strength in the capital this week as 750 CIO, AFL and independent unionists massed in the Legislature for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law. The scores of Republican and Democratic legislators who were told that their chances for victory at the polls next November depended on their support of the Bianchi Bill to wipe the law off the books, showed definite signs of concern following the demonstration.

Republican Assemblymen and Senators pleaded with their leaders for bills to "appease" labor with modifying amendments to the Hughes-Brees Law, and Democrats hustled back and forth to docket rooms with unemployment insurance improvements as if they were on a belt line.

But so far not a single measure except the Bianchi Bill in the Senate and its companion bill by Assemblyman Bernard Austin, calls for outright repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law. It was on this major demand that the 750 unionists hammered away Tuesday in the capital.

THE CAVALCADE was an impressive indication that the rank and file of all major labor organizations are uniting behind the Bianchi-Austin Bill. They besieged the Legislature in such force and with such disciplined militancy that GOP as well as Democratic strategists were forced to offer some gestures of retreat.

Senate Majority Leader Arthur H. Wicks agreed to permit Bianchi to move for his repeal motion within three weeks. The Bianchi Bill is now pigeonholed in the

Labor and Industry Committee where it will be buried unless continued labor pressure is exerted. Wicks' agreement was designed to waylay the frontal attack by labor for repeal and stymie the campaign. But Bianchi told a mass meeting following the day's activities in the Legislature that "there will be no compromise, no retreat—we will fight this thing to the finish."

WICKS, nonetheless, was pressured into agreeing on a discussion with a labor committee to work out amendments on the "bad parts" of the Hughes-Brees Law—a concession he had no thought of allowing before the demonstration shook up the capital.

Sen. Thomas H. Campbell, Schenectady Republican, and a member of the Labor and Industry Committee, told the United Labor Action Committee, which sponsored Tuesday's calvacade, that he would move for public hearings on the Bianchi Bill within three weeks. Campbell's action was prompted by the UE, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood demands for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law. All those unions are powerful influences in Schenectady, home of General Electric, which with the Standard Oil and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., virtually wrote the vicious statute to wipe out unemployment insurance in this state.

Sen. Bianchi highlighted the Tuesday activities in the Legislature with a speech in the Senate disclosing the strong turnout of all sections of organized labor at his New York City conference two weeks ago. As he recited the long rollcall of rank and file representation at this meeting the legislators listened with deeper respect. Many

were seen jotting down notes and Sen. John H. Hughes, Syracuse Republican and sponsor of the Hughes-Brees Law, walked nervously around the chamber, eyed the jammed galleries, and bit his lips vexatiously.

THE DEMONSTRATION consisted of workers from all New York City boroughs, CIO, AFL and independent, and contingents joined them from Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Binghamton, Troy, Gloversville and other upstate districts.

Prominent in the demonstration by their size and leadership were the furriers, electrical workers, painters, drug clerks, building trades workers, public employes and District 65 membership.

Negro trade unionists and community spokesmen such as James McDonald of the East Harlem Tenant and Health Groups, carried on a whirlwind one-day drive that spurred the entire delegation. The women delegates also sparked the movement, most of them either directing the most challenging questions to stuttering legislators or invigorating the contingents with their inexhaustible energy and verve.

The rally at Chancellor's Hall after the legislative conferences voted unanimously to hold weekly lobbies with one person from each large union maintaining constant vigil in Albany; to launch a petition campaign to Gov. Dewey for public hearings; to organize delegations to legislators over week-ends; to adopt shop resolutions; to map a citywide leaflet distribution, and to plan radio and television programs for support of the Bianchi-Austin bills.



WHERE KOREAN CONVOY WAS BOMBED by U. S. planes on the outskirts of the Kaesong truce area is shown in photo as U. S. and Korean officials examine the bomb crater. Officials admitted a U. S. plane had accidentally bombed the convoy.

PRAYERS SUNDAY TO MARK MARTINSVILLE 7 MURDERS

ONE YEAR AGO, the first of seven innocent Negroes was executed in Virginia, falsely charged with "rape."

Throughout the nation, Saturday and Sunday, in Negro churches, in chapters of the Civil Rights Congress and the NAACP, in trade unions and in people's organizations, here and abroad, people of all colors will pause to pay tribute to the memory of the seven innocent martyrs of Martinsville, Va.

At 12 minutes after 8 a.m. on Feb. 2, 1951, a doctor in the state prison at Richmond, Va., examined the lifeless body of a young Negro American, Joe Henry Hampton, 20, and pronounced him dead. Within less than an hour, three more young Negroes followed Hampton to the electric chair.

On Feb. 5, the last of the seven Negro martyrs were executed. When the state of Virginia had declared the last of them dead, the whole world knew that the seven Martinsville Martyrs had been legally lynched solely because they were Negroes.

In addition to Hampton, they were: Howard Lee Hairston, 19; Booker T. Millner, 20; Frank Hairston, Jr., 19; Francis DeSales Grayson, 39, father of five children; John Clabon Taylor, 21, and James Luther Hairston, 22. At the very moment they went to their death, the same U. S. government which had legally lynched them pardoned 28 Nazi criminals who had been convicted of murdering unarmed American prisoners of war.

By ABNER W. BERRY

THREE WEEKS AFTER the fatal bomb placed by white supremacy assassins, went off under the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida, there was a gathering of the 67 sheriffs charged with keeping order in the state.

Meeting at Daytona Beach last week these men ran true to racist form. An honored member of the gathering was Willis McCall, the sheriff who defied the U.S. Supreme Court and executed and killed in cold blood—the Negro prisoner, Samuel Shepherd, last November.

LETTING the world know that as between justice and white supremacy, they chose the latter, these minions of the law emphasized the fact by inviting to their meeting as an honored guest the Grand Dragon of the Florida Klan, Bill Hendrix. And the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, severe critics of McCall's wanton violence, was treated as an act benefitting the state of Florida.

The meeting of the sheriffs was in effect a meeting to drum up defense of the right to kill Negroes. Dragon Hendrix told the lawmen it was just awful the way people were raising such a "furore" over "the Groveland case

and the Harry T. Moore murder."

Justifying the cowardly assassination of the Moores, Hendrix declared with the approval of the sheriffs that Moore was more than "just a Negro." And he followed with the murderers' magic defense, whether in Florida or Korea or the Suez Canal Zone or South Africa: "He was a Communist and a trouble maker in this state."

HENDRIX, the Klan leader, spoke last week for the law enforcement agencies of Florida. As a candidate for governor, the inciter of violence and murder declared his program to be:

"No Negroes in white schools; clean out all Communists and Socialists; protect all Florida peace officers against attack by Communist Negro organizations like the NAACP, and return the beaches stolen by the Jews at Miami Beach."

These are the sentiments of the men charged with protecting the lives and property of ALL citizens in Florida. But let Hendrix, spokesman for the Florida sheriffs, continue:

"Send every bulldozer in the state road department down to Miami Beach rip out all the seawalls and give the beaches back to the gentiles."

The sheriff's device of having Hendrix develop the program they

did not want to take public responsibility for is transparent. It was clear from the sheriffs' convocation that no Negro can expect any justice from these "peace officers" and their superiors who represent the same political forces.

MEANTIME, while murder of Negroes is publicly incited and condoned, the federal government and its agencies are playing ostrich. While the very republican form of government he is duty bound to guarantee by the Constitution is destroyed, President Truman remains quiet or does some legal fishing for "judisdiction."

The world should know by now that Florida has not had a democratic government since 1877. Walter White said recently that "law and order have broken down in Florida." He was right. It broke down a long time ago, and the killings there are the most reliable signals of its lawlessness. And every day that the federal government refuses to act it is allying itself with the present terror conspiracy in Florida concealed in the shrouds of government.

Or did Attorney General McGrath have some of his C-men present to hear Hendrix, of not to arrest, at least to gather evidence against this obvious anti-American hate-monger who inspires murder?

Kefauver Hopes to Walk In Truman's Footsteps

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER of Tennessee may be seen fishing industriously in presidential waters. Although he does not have, at least at present, the support of Harry S. Truman, his political creed is hardly distinguishable from that of the President. If Truman decides not to run, there is no reason aside from factionalism why he should not receive Harry's blessing.

The Truman creed calls for 'ip service to peace while pushing plans for war. It calls for gestures to labor and civil rights while cutting labor's throat and conniving at the destruction of the Bill of Rights. This is Kefauver's familiar practice.

In Seattle, Dec. 4, in his first public speech after instructing his Tennessee friends to launch the Kefauver-for-President campaign, Kefauver gave an excellent imitation of Truman. He denounced the warmongering Gen. Douglas MacArthur and followed that with the statement that "it may be advisable to bomb Manchurian bases or use atomic artillery in the field," thus adopting the MacArthur program.

Kefauver's rising confidence in his vote-getting abilities is due to the victor of his chief lieutenant in the crime probe, Rudolph Halley, in the recent New York elections. Kefauver undoubtedly figures that if televised notoriety as a gang-buster could work such wonders in New York for Halley, then he, who plays the title role in the drama, ought to be in the running nationally.

KEFAUVER IS A cautious person who has usually chosen to play it safe. This was the most noticeable characteristic of his conduct of the crime probe which concerned itself primarily with becoming the nemesis of gamblers and ignored the real culprits, big business and their political stooges.

It was undoubtedly a calculated policy to keep the spotlight away from the affairs of the Internal Revenue Bureau, RFC, the Justice Department and the top officers of Republican and Democratic parties. Yet recent developments have shown that this is where the real scandals were crying to be uncovered.

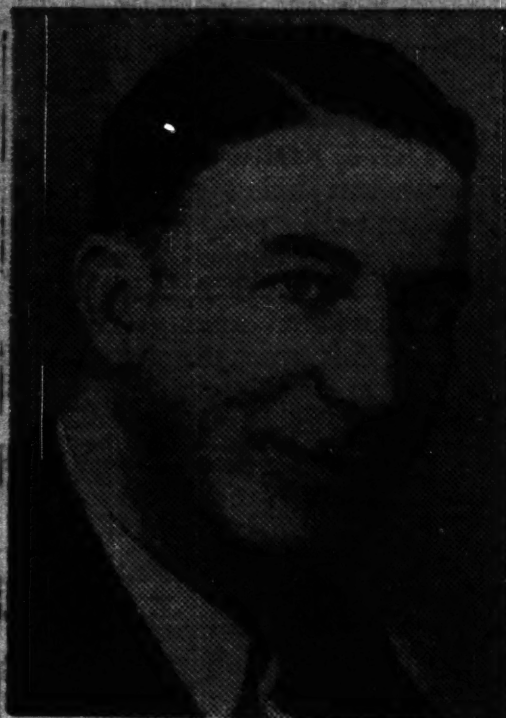
DURING HIS EIGHT years in Congress, Kefauver managed to conceal or least blot his close kinship with the Dixiecrats by the device of the "general pair" whenever record votes were taken.

The "general pair" is a very convenient device for a Congressman who doesn't want his constituents to know how he voted. From 1946 until 1948, when he was elected to the Senate, Kefauver collected one of the largest numbers of general pairs of all members of the House.

During the summer of 1946, when John Rankin and his cronies were fighting to keep FEPC from coming to the floor, Kefauver ran up quite a record of general pairs. On one day, June 5, he is recorded as voting with Rankin once and dodging the vote with general pairs on two of Rankin's motions. On July 10, he collected three general pairs on the same issue and a week later when Rankin was again leading the Southern pack, he ran up four general pairs.

Twice that summer, on crucial issues, he was unable to avoid a showdown. He was thus revealed as voting against an amendment which would have prohibited discrimination in the school lunch program. Then, on May 25, he voted with the majority (306 to 13) for Truman's emergency strike bill which would have put strikers in uniform.

IN 1947, he voted on Taft-Hartley and polltax (Chattanooga is strongly anti-polltax). But on



SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER

civil rights issues, he almost invariably came up with a general pair. One exception was on funds for the House Un-American Committee when he voted yes, along with Rankin.

In 1948, when the Mundt-Nixon bill reached the House floor, Kefauver again dodged behind a general pair. But he openly supported an appropriation of \$200,000 for the Un-Americans.

In the fall of 1948 Kefauver departed from his careful and cautious habits to adopt what was for him an extreme of flamboyance. He campaigned for the Senate seat of Tom Stewart wearing a coonskin cap.

But if he was evasive as a Congressman, as a Senator he was openly a foe of civil rights. When the issue of changing the cloture rule (so that the Senate could enact civil rights legislation despite Dixiecrat filibustering) reached the floor in March, 1949, Kefauver supported the Republican plan. He voted against the anti-filibustering rule proposed by Sens. Francis Myers (D-Penn) and Wayne Morse (R-Ore). He voted for the Wherry rule under which it is still possible for the Dixiecrats to prevent cloture.

On Taft-Hartley repeal Kefauver supported the maneuver of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) which, under the cover of repealing Taft-Hartley, reenacted the worst parts of it.

This maneuver, as history has shown, merely facilitated the drive on Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) to put the slave labor act back on the statute books.

IN MAY, 1950, Kefauver cast his vote against cloture twice and thus helped prevent FEPC from reaching the Senate floor. In September, however, he voted against the McCarran Act and then voted to sustain President Truman's veto of that police-state measure.

Compared to that of a majority of Southern politicians, Kefauver's record will be described as not so bad. But this reasoning ignores a rather fundamental consideration. If Kefauver had voted consistently against civil rights, siding openly with the Dixiecrats, he would not even be considered as Presidential timber by the furthest stretch of the imagination.

The point is that his political behavior over the years is that of a calculating and ambitious politician ready to play with the worst reaction while making liberal gestures.

THIS IS demonstrated in his vociferous support of the Truman administration's war program, including every increased appropriation for the military, the draft and for foreign arms.

It was also demonstrated in his handling of the crime probe. He called the investigations off last May although every one, including committee members, conceded that only the surface had been scratched.

The gangsterism of New York's waterfront, which is directly attributable to the shipowners, was not exposed. And in fact, the links between organized crime and the big business interests as well as the tieup between graft, corruption and the top leadership of the two major political parties was not revealed, despite the many leads which did come to light.

In September, 1950, Kefauver used his committee to issue a statement clearing the Democratic administration of Kansas City and the State of Missouri of charges of corruption in connection with Charles Binaggio, the murdered gambler and political leader.

Everything learned since then explodes that pious disclaimer. But Kefauver was making a valiant effort to keep the crime probe in hand, to prevent its damaging the political fortunes of the Democratic Party hierarchy.

In the same spirit of former years, he was trying to play it safe. He had his eye on the future. He was dodging behind a "general pair."

A Warning by Rail Workers' Paper

LABOR

A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1952.

'Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death'

We knew that evil forces are trying to terrorize the American people, particularly government employees, into being a lot of "timid souls," but we didn't know this had gone quite so far as in the case of the man referred to in a letter from a woman reader.

She subscribed to LABOR for this man, and he likes to read this newspaper. But now, she says, he is "trying to get a job with the government, and FEAR has cast out his sense of freedom." He wants to have LABOR "given to him privately," so he asks that the paper be sent to him under a different name, at the home of a friend.

As the woman reader points out, that's scarcely the old American spirit of "give me liberty or give me death." If people become afraid to be seen even with a paper like LABOR, which never has had anything to do with "Reds," this won't be the free country our forefathers fought for.

The above editorial in the Jan. 5 issue of "Labor" speaks for itself. "Labor," which boasts of a million circulation, is the organ of the conservative officialdom of the railroad unions. While expressing an occasional regret over the creeping up of reaction, the paper has been discreetly silent on the Smith Act as though the matter doesn't concern its unions and readers. But a railroad wife's letter produced the surprise.

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The Challenge of '52

THE ELECTION FIGHT for the '52 presidency is brewing.

You can tell that by the fact that Truman demands that the U.S.A. spend more than 70 billions for guns out of an 85 billion dollar budget—a budget that is bound to destroy the people's buying power through taxes. To justify this robbery-budget, Truman calls on America to get ready for new "sacrifices" to meet "Soviet aggression."

The Truman platform for '52 is plainly one of full-steam ahead toward more guns, more A-bombs and absolutely no negotiations with the Soviet Union, People's China to ease tension. The Truman economists openly theorize that any let-down in the guns economics means an economic crash. They are afraid to produce for peace although their so-called "arms boom" is itself speeding a crisis.

BUT THIS LINE isn't going to go down easy with the American people. A Gallup Poll shows 70 percent want a Truman-Stalin meeting to negotiate a world settlement. The trade unions membership is not swallowing the "sacrifice" line; it demands an end to the wage freeze. Resentment at the Korean disaster is rife throughout the land as Washington refuses to call a halt to the killing. And the 15,000,000 Negro people, bitter at jimcrow in the factories and the armed forces, outraged by the unpunished murder of the Moore family, are entering the political arena in '52 with a greater determination to win democratic liberty than ever before.

IN THIS BREWING election struggle moves the Hoover-Taft forces of the GOP. The Hoover-Taft forces, no less committed to preparation for war, than Truman or Eisenhower, scent the powerful peace feeling in America. They have worked out a tactic to trap it and betray it.

That is why Taft tells cheering audiences in the mid-West that the Korean war is "utterly useless"—only to tell them that we should spread the war to China as MacArthur advocates.

That is why Herbert Hoover, notorious Tory, is compelled by the realities of the peoples anti-war strength in West Europe, to sound the alarm and to appear to echo the fears of the people. But what frightens Hoover in West Europe—the stubborn refusal of the people to put on uniforms as Eisenhower demands—is not what frightens the American people. The people fear the national disaster which lies surely at the end of the Truman-Acheson-Dulles line of "inevitable atomic war with Russia and China." The American people rejoice at the difficulties Eisenhower has in re-arming the Nazis.

When Hoover demands the recall of American boys from Europe, he is using the deep peace feelings of the nation in order to gain support for his war - breeding scheme for a gigantic Air-Naval war machine. Hoover does not offer or seek peace. He promises a less costly war than the people fear in the Truman-Eisenhower formula of a huge American crusade "against communism."

But in doing this, Hoover makes some very damaging admissions. In words which are all the more significant because they come from a Tory, Hoover reveals that the Big Lie about "Soviet aggression" failed in West Europe: "There is in Europe today no such public alarm as has been fanned up in the United States. . . . They do not propagandize war fears or war psychosis such as we get in Washington."

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN for the '52 elections?

It means that there is a tremendous opportunity, a tremendous duty, for all peace-loving Americans, regardless of other views, to get busy right now to make peace the major issue in November!

It means that unless this is done, there is a danger that the nation will be trapped by the Taft-Hoover group which uses the resentment of the nation to prepare the way for suicidal MacArthurism in Asia as against Eisenhower's suicidal plan for West Europe.

The 15,000,000 members of the trade unions cannot merely watch the two pro-war groups jockey for position. Labor must intervene in its own name and its own interest for pro-peace, pro-labor tickets locally and nationally.

A great peoples movement, Negro and white, can be created to break out of the false "choices" offered between a Truman, an Eisenhower, a Taft or a Kefauver. America needs a real debate—not between one scheme for war or another—but between the war line and the line of no-more-war. It is a time for a people's initiative in the election arena. Start meetings, forums, conferences, etc., to ask and answer the question: What can the people do to preserve peace, our liberties and our living standard?

Soviet Move

(Continued From Page 1)
of nations as well as by many Latin American delegations.

SOVIET DEFINITION

Under the Soviet definition, the first state to commit any of the following acts would be branded the aggressor: declaration of war, invasion by armed forces without declaring war, landing armed forces in another state without its permission, etc.

The definition goes on to state that attacks of such nature may not be justified "by any arguments of a political, strategic or economic nature," by the desire to exploit a country's natural resources, to protect investments in another state, or by the argument that the invested country is not a state.

Fifteen possible situations are presented by the Soviet Union in its definition covering all the likely alibis for aggression.

But the State Department spokesman, John Makos, in a speech to the UN on Jan. 10 let the imperialist tiger out of the bag when he explained that Washington cannot accept any definition of aggression because "to ask a state to wait in order not to attack may give the enemy a great tactical advantage."

What the Washington spokesman was doing, of course, was to justify aggression in the name of "defense" against a mythical enemy.

Calif. Trial

(Continued From Page 1)
Miss Doyle's release without bail in December. A well known and popular figure on the Coast, she received 600,000 votes in California last year.

A panel of 100 prospective jurors was ordered to report Friday. Defense attorneys have submitted a list of 310 questions to be asked each juror in order to rule out pre-trial prejudices. The tiny courtroom seats only 125 persons.

The trial will be covered directly from the courtroom for the Daily Worker by two of the frame-up defendants, Al Richmond and Phillip Connelly, editors of the West Coast Daily Peoples World.

Jersey CIO Asks \$1 Hour Minimum

NEWARK.—The New Jersey State CIO is calling for a state wage-hour law, with a \$1 hourly minimum, it made known in its 46-point legislative program released Friday. The CIO is also seeking upward revision of the entire benefit scale of the workmen's compensation law, with a maximum benefit of \$40, plus \$3 for each of three dependents and with free choice of doctor to be permitted.

Charge Truman Delays Truce To Prepare New Blows in Asia

By JOHN PITTMAN

EVIDENCE mounted this week of official Washington's determination to spread the Korean conflict to other Asian countries. Despite repeated denials by State Department spokesmen that the Truman government is aiding Kuomintang remnants in preparation for an attack on China's "soft underbelly," reports indicated that Burma, Indo-China and Thailand are the scenes of sharply increased military activities.

Meanwhile, fresh delays in the Panmunjon truce negotiations lent credence to the Korean-Chinese negotiators' view that General Ridgway's negotiators are deliberately stalling the talks until March, when weather conditions, United States jet production and increased military build-up will conjoin to permit the launching of a big Spring offensive.

WHILE RIDGWAY'S negotiators continued to deny the right of the Koreans to prepare their own air defenses (while the United States is pushing its own preparations for an air offensive) and to bicker over the issue of exchanging war prisoners, United States planes resumed massive bombardments of Korean cities and towns and tremendous artillery duels raged along sectors of the 145-mile front. "Light patrol actions" continued to take a daily toll in killed and wounded. Chinese-Korean negotiators were especially incensed over prisoner lists given them by Ridgway's men. The new list showed 20,720 Chinese and 111,360 North Koreans held prisoner, but declared 44,000 others had "died, escaped or were South Koreans."

Korean-Chinese negotiators also call attention to the similarity between the present dead-end in the truce talks and that of last summer. At that time also, they point out, the talks were deadlocked by unacceptable United States demands, U. S. planes constantly attacked the neutral zone, provoca-

tive incidents were organized, and General Van Fleet launched the quickly smashed summer and autumn offensives.

THAT KOREAN peace settlement was being deliberately delayed until powerful offensives could be launched over greatly extended areas of Asia is the growing conviction among Asian peoples. This week they found confirmation of this conviction in the following developments:

• The Burmese delegation to the United Nations charged that Chiang Kai-shek troops were aided by "foreign nationals" — United States commanders — in carrying out raids and provocations along the Chinese frontier. Last Jan. 3, Soviet foreign minister Andrei Vishinsky warned the UN that the United States was transporting Chiang's troops from Formosa through Thailand into Burma to reinforce the Kuomintang troops there under Gen. Li Mi. Speaking on the Burmese charge, Soviet deputy foreign minister Jacob Malik said the Chiang troops were operating with American weapons under American commanders.

• "Warnings" issued by the United States delegate to the UN, subsequently seconded by the British and French delegations, that "any Communist aggression in Southeast Asia . . . would be a matter of direct and grave concern which would require the most urgent and earnest consideration by the United Nations." This diplomatic language was answered instantly by Malik, who declared it to be proof that Washington was "cooking up" fresh aggressions in Southeast Asia, as Vishinsky pointed out earlier, under the pretext of defending the area from "Communist aggression."

• A growing chorus of war-mongering demands in the United States for atomic bombardment were assistants of John Foster Dul-

and other cannibalistic measures against China. Following New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey's fire-eating call last week-end for "strong measures" and "a defense alliance," Senator H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), and William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) sounded off on the theme of the need for stronger action against China and the Southeast Asian peoples. These spokesmen, it was pointed out, les in his intrigues against the peoples of Japan and Asia.

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Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

sor" of Washington propaganda. On Thursday, Burmese delegate U Zaw Lin told the Assembly that his country is considering asking China's help in driving out the Kuomintang troops which have invaded his country.

On Friday, U Mynt Thein of the Burmese delegation told newsmen that "It is unlikely that Burma will seek assistance from China to repel the Kuomintang invaders."

There were few observers here innocent enough to believe that the U. S. State Department had not exerted heavy pressure on the Burmese government to exact the partial disavowal of Thursday's statement.

A dispatch to the New York Times Friday by Tillman Durdin acknowledged for the first time that the Chiang troops in Burma had attempted to invade Yunnan Province, China last year but that "all or most of them were pushed back into Burma."

Durdin also quoted "reliable information" to the effect that People's China has "reduced" its armed forces on the Indo-China and Burma borders "during the last month or six weeks."

The Times, during this same period, has run a barrage of editorials which, taking their cue from State Dept. policy, have threatened aggression against China for the latter's alleged "threat" to Indo-China and Burma.

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AN EMERGENCY APPEAL!

On March 3, sixteen of the seventeen Communist and working class leaders arrested under the thought-control Smith Act in New York are scheduled to go to trial.

The political atmosphere in our country began to change since we were arrested last June 30. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls "the black silence of fear," have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison.

Taking stock of this new situation, William Z. Foster has declared that the forces of war and fascism can be defeated in this new round of Smith Act trials.

We New York Smith Act defendants are going into court determined to fight to win!

Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interest of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for peace, full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress.

We are determined to defend ourselves against the lies and slanders of stoolpigeon perjurers by explaining the truth of our Communist views, program and activities.

We know that the American workers, the Negro people, and all who defend the Bill of Rights and peace have many responsibilities today.

We know that it takes dollars to help organize the growing peace sentiment of the American people, to defend the rights of labor and the Negro people, to finance the fight for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

We know it takes dollars to keep alive and expand the circulation of THE WORKER, DAILY WORKER, and the language press, all weapons in the struggle against the Smith Act.

We pay special tribute to the workers and common people of New York, Communist and non-Communist, who last summer came forward with \$202,000 to free us from jail when Truman's Justice Department illegally revoked the bail posted by the Civil Rights Congress bail fund.

But—despite these heavy drains on the resources of the progressive movement—the needs of our defense cannot be reduced.

Once the trial begins, the cost of the daily transcript alone will run to some \$1,500 a week. The total legal costs of the case of the eleven averaged \$7,000 a week. Our budget in this case calls for a drastic cut in legal fees. But we are obliged to assume other heavy obligations.

Since last October the Self Defense Committee of the Seventeen has contributed almost \$6,000 to help finance the Pittsburgh trials. We must share the burden of appealing the 20-year conviction of Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda, as well as the cost of the coming Smith Act trial involving the six indicted in Pittsburgh.

The case of the eleven members of the Communist Party Na-



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, chairman of the Communist Party, in an article published by the Daily Worker, January 14, 1952: "Let us all do our part in this historic battle by rallying with our utmost strength to fight through the current court cases, BY RAISING FUNDS, publicizing the trials among the workers, and mobilizing the masses to demand repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts."

tional Committee convicted in Judge Medina's court is by no means closed. The fight to free our imprisoned comrades goes on. It includes both the exploration of new legal steps to reopen their case, and plans for launching a mass campaign for amnesty.

Finally, we know from the whole history of labor defense that court battles can only be won if millions of Americans learn what is at stake and are organized to fight for justice and freedom through their trade unions, civic and fraternal groups.

We are determined to do all in our power to bring the truth about our case to the American people. Among other things, we plan to publish a regular newsletter reporting our trial—and mail it to 125,000 people in New York and throughout the country. Each issue of this newsletter will cost \$3,000. Whether it is a weekly or a monthly letter depends solely on the funds available to us.

The response to our earlier appeals has been heartening. More than \$63,000 has come directly to the Self-Defense Committee from August 1 to February 1. Almost half of this amount was raised in New York—much of it through the independent activities of the Self-

Defense Committee (meetings, advertisements, sales of Christmas seals, etc.).

Other parts of the country, where there are no Smith Act cases, have responded generously. We especially express our appreciation to Illinois, which has contributed over \$10,000. Other areas heard from are New England \$1,800; Eastern Pennsylvania, \$5,000; New Jersey, \$2,000; Ohio, \$2,400; Wisconsin, \$880; Connecticut, \$500; Colorado, \$500; Minnesota and the Dakotas, \$300; Indiana, \$200; Michigan, \$140, and Virginia, \$125.

The expenses of preparing our defense—plus the need of the Pittsburgh cases and the attempt to win a rehearing in the case of the eleven—have already eaten up all but a small portion of what has been raised.

With the trial scheduled to begin only five weeks from now, we find ourselves without sufficient funds to guarantee an effective defense.

We are therefore forced to issue this Emergency Appeal, calling on all our friends and all defenders of the Bill of Rights TO RAISE \$100,000 BEFORE MARCH THIRD.

WATCH THE WORKER AND DAILY WORKER FOR A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON FUND RAISING METHODS AND MATERIALS.

THOUSANDS OF NON-COMMUNISTS IN YOUR SHOP, TRADE UNION AND COMMUNITY ARE EAGER TO HELP—GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO GIVE!

\$100,000 in five weeks is a big order. BUT WE ARE CONFIDENT YOU CAN FILL IT—AND WILL!

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Pettis Perry

Send all contributions to the Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act, Room 642, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

'Murder!' Is Charge Hurlled at Mine Boss

By Carl Hirsch

MINE OPERATORS and state officials are not going to be able to "file and forget" the West Frankfort mine disaster in which 119 Illinois miners were killed just before Christmas.

What they hoped would be a routine whitewash at a coroner's inquest last week turned into a raging condemnation of the mine bosses.

A miner faced them and cried out: "You should be tried for murder, all of you!"

He was Virgil B. Morthland, whose brother Harry was killed in the West Frankfort disaster.

He retold the grim and prophetic words of his brother a few

nights before the explosion: "If the management doesn't do something (about the hazardous condition of the mine), an explosion is going to turn that damn mine wrong side out before Christmas."

At the inquest, Morthland turned to mine superintendent John R. Foster and told him to his face: "It's a disgrace to let men like you murder those of us who work in your mine."

Coroner David J. Clayton and State's Attorney Joseph W. Hickman quickly concluded the inquest with a report that gave the mine operators a clean bill of health. But this in turn set into motion a stormy protest campaign which was spreading this week throughout the coal fields.

ONE of the central targets of this indignation is Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, whose presidential hopes may be in the balance, depending on the aftermath of the West Frankfort tragedy.

These new facts emerged this week:

- Relatives of the mine victims began circulating petitions demanding that Stevenson bring about a state grand jury investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the December 21 explosion.

The petition was initiated by Mrs. Juanita Huffstutler and Mrs. Lester Huffstutler of Benton, Ill., the wife and mother of one of the dead miners.

- Stevenson was barraged with protests following the announcement of State's Attorney Hickman that he was "not considering any further investigation" into criminal aspects of the disaster, and the statement by Stevenson's Director of Mines, Walter Eadie, that he does not intend to file any complaint against the mine owners.

- It was disclosed that the management of the Orient No. 2 mine had reduced its safety measures after Stevenson took office. A report revealed that the company had cut by 50 percent its purchase of rock dust, used to neutralize the deadly coal dust which propagated the gas explosion and raised the toll of dead to 119.

- The big UMW Local 9018 at Zeigler, Illinois, demanded that Stevenson fire Eadie, charging that he was "instrumental in the cause of the explosion."

BEFORE his appointment by Stevenson, Eadie was for 25 years an official of the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co., and superintendent of the "tomb mine," Orient No. 2 at West Frankfort.

The miners union has condemned Eadie for his efforts to whitewash the company and ridiculed his theory that the blast was set off by a cigarette lit by one of the miners.

Eadie was suspected of responsibility for a report by a University of Illinois professor, Harold L. Walker, who this week recommended that miners be searched for cigarettes before going down into the pits.

IN REPLY, Wayne Rush, financial



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the life of Soviet scientist I. V. Michurin.
Music by Dimitri Shostakovich. Sat., Feb.
3—2 showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining
and dancing in the Lounge. Admission \$1
at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave.,
N.Y.C.

THE 15th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT
AND DANCE by the Greek Fur Workers
Union, Local 70, Saturday, Feb. 2, at
8:30 p.m. at Manhattan Center, 34th St.
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ican Culture in a Changing World." Leo
Kopf, conductor will talk on Jewish music—
soloist Tschichnow—bass-baritone, Reuben
Kosakoff at the piano.

Bronx

YURI SHUL, author "One Foot in
America" story teller, will give one of
the outstanding talks on folklore and Louis
Weinstein, Morris Chaim, and Louis

will speak at Local 905 hall, 1039 E. 163rd
St. Hunts Point, on Saturday, Feb. 2 at
8 p.m. All are invited. No admission.

CHALLENGE SUBS are back—The West
Bronx LYL's got them. Going to complete
our quota with a party. Dancing, refresh-
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p.m. Contribution 50c or Challenge Sub.

Brooklyn

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SUNDAY

Manhattan

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL presents its
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tory Week "Music of the Negro Libera-
tion" a concert-lecture with Nadyne
Brewer, Sidney Finkelstein, Lucy Brown
Sunday, Feb. 3 at 8 p.m. Refreshments.
Contribution \$1 (50 cents to students) at
the Jefferson School of Social Science,
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HERBERT APTHEKER, noted historian
speaks on "The Negro and The Jewish
People" Sunday, Feb. 3, 8:30 p.m.: ALP,
220 W. 80th St. (3-way). Subs. 75c.

Brooklyn

RALLY AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM AND
JIMCROW—Howard Fast, noted author and
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and other speakers at the Brighton
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cial secretary of the Ziegler U. M. W. A. local, issued an angry state-
ment which declared:

"Were you aware, Mr. Eadie, that cutting torches, arc welders, hot hooks, spark-throwing generators, flaming trolley locomotives, non-permissible cutting machines and other arc and spark-making machines were being used in this mine every day I say, certainly you were, but this could not be changed without cost to your former employers."

The cigarette theory was completely discarded by federal mine inspectors. A report this week by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman drew these conclusions about the causes of the West Frankfort blast:

"This disaster was made possible because abandoned workings were not sealed, because the mine was not properly ventilated, because the coal dust hazard was not adequately dealt with and because electric machines were not kept in safe condition."

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

FEBRUARY 3, 1952

SECTION 2

Slump...? Boom...? Peace Plan...?

After record arms spending there are sore spots on the economic body of the country. Living standards have declined. Consumer goods are not moving off the shelves, unemployment and part-time work are the rule in many industries. Is war spending the answer or do we need a program of spending for peace?

By ROB HALL

WASHINGTON.

THE economic "doctors" are hovering anxiously around the operating table. Their patient, the economy of the nation, is not reacting to treatment. The old fashioned remedies are not working. Pity the poor doctors! Or more important, pity the patient!

Their problem can be stated quite simply. Huge war expenditures have traditionally been held (by such "experts") as an infallible cure for an economy sinking into depression. But today, at the beginning of 1952, after several years of large expenditures and after one year (1951) of veritably enormous war expenditures, the economy reveals a paralysis of certain of its members and there are large discolored spots upon the body.

Average living standards (which means the living standards of a majority of the people) have declined. Workers ate less, wore less, had less, and lived in worse housing, during 1951 than in the previous years. The consumers goods industries experienced a true slump and the index of production stagnated at about the same level at which the year began.

If the doctors had asked the patient "where it hurts," the poor fellow would have replied, "High prices, high taxes, and that abominable wage freeze." But the doctors aren't concerned with such uncomplicated symptoms. They regard these as the inevitable accompaniment of a war preparations "boom" and of course they are right in their way. The fact which they dare not face is that their "treatment" is adding to the patient's illness.

They are in the position of having prescribed progressively larger doses of narcotics for an addict. The narcotics are ruining his health but the doctors dare not withhold the drug for fear of a complete crackup.

U.N. NOTES CRISIS PERIL

These apprehensions are not those of the American "experts" alone. A group of five economists assigned by the United Nations to study the problem warned on Jan. 13 that "the real danger to the economic stability of the rest of the world lies in recession originating in the United States."

"Any substantial or sudden cutback in rearmament," the international "doctors" said, "would clearly involve a serious risk of recession (throughout the capitalist world, that is . . . R.F.H.) and even a levelling off of the program would mean a drop in the secondary defense demands for inventories, plant and equipment."

No doubt this problem was in the mind of Philip Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric, when, on Dec. 4, he urged that arms expenditures be held to \$50 to \$55 billion a year and carried over a longer period. C. E. Wilson, former president of GE and now czar of war mobilization, recently

told a press conference that the program would be "phased out" beyond 1953 and perhaps into 1955.

Wilson's immediate "solution" is to give billions of dollars in war contracts and tax amortization benefits to the corporations to expand industrial capacity to an enormous extent. But even this disturbs the Wall Street Journal.

"Will there never come a day when the demand for all these goods will slack off because we got one part of the economic machine going too fast for the rest of it?" asks this organ of big business. "Will this wild swing of the planners' pendulum be immune to a return swing?"

Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, insists that the fears of the Wall Street Journal and similar financial spokesmen are without grounds. Keyserling and his colleagues argue that the people are building up "savings" which will provide a market for an unlimited amount of consumer goods when (and we should say, if) the arms program "tapers off."

ECONOMISTS WORRY

I doubt that Keyserling believes his own argument. Certainly it doesn't satisfy the Wall Street Journal which replies that Keyserling and his group "pay little attention to the warning signs." In the words of the Journal, "prices of several chemicals, of wool, sugar, textile yard goods and other consumer commodities have been 'soft' for weeks or months; even users of many types of steel say supply is no longer the limiting factor in their operations."

Furthermore, this paper says, the optimists "ignore the fact that it is the tremendous requirement of heavy goods for plant expansion that itself generates much of the huge demand for heavy goods."

With all but a third of the plant expansion program due to end in 1952, the power of this particular "generator" will certainly decline.

J. A. Livingston, financial editor of the Washington Post, is, if anything more outspoken.

"The main (economic) impact of the munitions program has already been felt. . . . Plant expansion will reach a peak some time in 1952. And right there is the key to the next recession."

"The business lull since February is itself a factor in the outlook," wrote Livingston on Jan. 2. "You can shrug it off by saying that people are oversaving now, that they'll resume 'normal' buying later. I think it's not so much a matter of oversaving as of overmortgaging. Ever since the war, people have been making commitments. Pay checks have been 'spoken for.' . . . They've caught up on new homes, divans, other furniture, autos, washers, vacuum cleaners, suits, shoes, white shirts, etc. All the while, new plants have been built, and on top of new peacetime plants, we are now having wartime expansion."



"That means," Livingston concludes, "that the economy is vulnerable—when, as and if defense expenditures or private capital outlays decline."

CONSUMER MARKET FALLING

In another piece Jan. 9 Livingston answers the Keyserling thesis that pent-up "savings" will provide purchasing power for civilian goods after the peak is reached in arms spending.

"This is a warning," wrote Livingston. "Don't accept too literally the idea that Americans, all of a sudden, are saving their heads off. . . ."

Estimates of savings issued by the Government, he points out, are guesses deprived from other figures which are also guesses, all "subject to varying margins of error."

But more important the government figures include payments made by homeowners to reduce mortgages, premiums paid to insurance companies by policy-

holders, etc. These are not in liquid form; they cannot be used to buy automobiles, refrigerators or television sets. They represent a charge against the weekly paycheck, not money in the bank from which the consumer may draw.

Moreover, a large and important section of the population does not share in ownership of these savings. This fact was stressed by a government economist interviewed by the Journal of Commerce Nov. 19.

"The general overall statistics on savings and buying power don't mean much right now. At least one fourth and perhaps one third of the people in this country have lost purchasing power since Korea," he said.

"That includes mostly the people who spend everything they get—domestics, clerks in retail stores, porters, semi-skilled laborers. . . . They're in worse shape than they were a year ago. . . . It seems to me that if one third of the

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Shostakovich's Cantata—Triumph Of Art and Social Criticism

By MILTON HOWARD

PERHAPS ONE OF THE ASPECTS of Socialist life that is least understood is the relation of the individual to the community or collective. The enemies of Socialism—and of the individual—make sure that this misunderstanding remains. Yet it is a fact that one of the greatest triumphs of human liberation and nobility lies in the new relation of the individual to the collective as it is practiced in the Socialist countries. Our "free enterprise" jungle morality preaches warfare between the individual and the group. Our cultural histories tell the endless tale of the blighted individual artist neglected and spurned during his lifetime. These histories artfully place the guilt for these repeated tragedies on the alleged fatal gap between the inevitably lonely genius and the inevitably backward people. They make a cultural law of this in our universities. They do this to conceal the fact that it is not the people who are the enemy of the artist but the private profit system.



I THOUGHT OF THESE THINGS as I experienced the impact of one of the most important works of art produced in our time. I am referring to the extraordinary work for chorus and orchestra produced by the Soviet musician Shostakovich known as the Song of the Forests. For the past few weeks, this writer has been glorying in the recording and score of this beautiful work, playing it over and over, and studying its clear-as-water artistry. It is truly an ennobling experience for the listener. This is the kind of music which restores to us the living connection between music-making and our own lives and our emotions.

Certainly, the greatest music of the past is indispensable to us. We share, in this heritage of music, the noblest thoughts and feelings of the human race as it struggled through tragedy, expressed joy, exclaimed beauty. But to live only in the art of the past, to deprive the present generation of any expression of its new passions and new hopes is to castrate art and reduce it to a sort of academic pastime or a form of semi-religious escapism from our own time.

What Shostakovich has been able to do in this mighty cantata is to achieve the kind of miracle that Beethoven did when he reached out to his entire generation—the revolutionary generation of the French Revolution and after—and put into tremendous musical images the ferment of the brotherhood-seeking monarchy-hating world.

SHOSTAKOVICH HAS WRITTEN a hymn, to peaceful labor, to the power of his Russian people—and hence of all people—to remake the world, to remould Nature even, to make Man happier and freer.

And he has been able to write this not only because he is a musician of great gifts, but even more important because he is a Socialist man who has been subjected to the trenchant, sharp, but equally loving criticism of the Socialist collective for whom he writes. This work of Shostakovich's is the child of his genius and the spirit of Socialist criticism and self-criticism. Without this criticism, this marvellous musical work could not have been produced.

WE ALL RECALL the ignorant and malicious noises which filled our ears when the Communist Party's leaders, notably Andrei Zhdanov, turned to the Soviet musicians like Shostakovich and told them, in the name of the Soviet public and of Soviet music, that their works were going down the wrong path; that their latest works were heading toward the decadent styles of "modernism" in which the abyss between the musician and the living experiences of the people is unbridgeable.

The Soviet musicians met in many a meeting with the leaders of the Soviet people. Out of this give-and-take of a new kind of artist-peoples relationship there came the far-reaching cultural document on the crisis in music known as the Central Committee Resolution on Music. This document, which so few of our own musicians have ever seen or read, was horribly distorted in the columns of the press here. One recalls how Virgil Thompson, music critic of the New York Herald Tribune, gave an entire column to the spiteful gossip of an expatriate Russian musician who fled from the Moscow Philharmonic to the "greater freedom" of the Oklahoma Symphony orchestra whose juncrow did not disturb him. In this heartless gossip, the criticism of Shostakovich and his fellow-composers was explained as the effort of Stalin to compel the writing of music that "he could whistle easily."

THIS VULGARITY, WHICH COULD only be palmed off on the American musical public because of the artificial barriers imposed between them and the Soviet people, hid from us the great learning, wisdom, and vital creative guidance of the Socialist document which is as fruitful for an honest artist here as it was for the Soviet musicians. The "musical dictatorship" and the "torture" and "degradation" of Shostakovich—which is the way the art-hating larks of the press here described this process of Socialist criticism—has produced a new group of works of which the beauty of the Shostakovich cantata is apparently typical.

One would like to share with millions of our fellow-Americans the ardor and exaltation of this "popular" work which is as popular as Mozart's Figaro or Verdi's Rigoletto are popular. This work of Shostakovich makes the message of the words—peace—an integrated power in the music. It is music which speaks for life against death and has the ability to change life. And it was Socialist criticism and self-criticism which produced this triumph of the gifted individual taking his nourishment from the group.

Year of Price Cuts

1951 saw cuts all along the line in consumer goods in the Soviet Union. And 1952 presents a challenge to the capitalist world: prices will be still lower.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

HERE'S a challenge the Soviet Union makes to the countries of the capitalist world: prices here will be lower on consumer goods in 1952 than they were in 1951.

I was reminded of this challenge when I saw the story in the New York Times that in 1952 inflation would be "frozen into" our economic structure. And I was even more forcefully reminded of it by a shopping tour down Sretinka Street in Moscow.

The reason why there's going to be another general price cut, the fifth since the end of the war, is easy to understand.

First, there is a steady increase in the production of consumer goods.

Second, the economy has not been disrupted or converted to a war economy.

Third, under a planned socialist economy, lower costs of production, greater efficiency due to the introduction of new machinery and better use of that machinery are passed on to the working people, that is to the consumers.

In his November 6 anniversary speech celebrating the Great October Revolution, Deputy Premier Beria noted:

"... reduction of production costs is an index of the efficiency of industry and one of the major sources of accumulation in the national economy. At the same time, it is an indispensable condition for a reduction of prices, and hence for raising the living standards of the working people. This year's plan (1951) for a reduction of production costs will be overfulfilled, which will mean a saving of 26,000 million rubles in industry alone."

The stores on Sretinka Street reveal the results of freezing price cuts into the Soviet economic scheme. In the Shcherbakov Department store on the corner of Sadovaya and Sretinka they were selling men's winter coats for 340

and 405 rubles. A machine operator in almost any factory here makes that much in a week or a week and a half.

Now, a winter coat in Moscow is a different matter from one in New York. It's not only a regular wool coat, but it has a fur collar and a padded cotton lining, making it suitable for weather that can drop to 30 below zero. Then in a fur store further down the street they were selling fancy fur hats for men and women costing 60-65 rubles.

From talking with customers in the stores and with a rather wide cross section of workers on other occasions I discovered something amazing. A factory worker will not only have the type of coat mentioned above costing 350-450 rubles but almost invariably he will have another, an expensive coat for dress occasion. As far as children are concerned practically every little boy or girl has a fur coat or at least one with a fur collar. Generally speaking fur in this country is not used for conspicuous display but for warmth. And more working class children wear fur here than any other group of people.

One thing strikes you in the stores selling luxury or high-priced goods in any shopping center of Moscow. These places—whether it's fancy china or improved Soviet versions of a Leica camera are being sold—cater to the rank and file working people. If you come to the department stores early enough the stores are crowded with collective farmers who come to town for truly prodigious shopping trips.

So when Sir David Kelly, former British Ambassador in Moscow, writes about a widening social and economic gulf here in the magazine section of the New York Times, he talks like the typical western diplomat who has never bucked the crowds in Moscow's stores. And if factory hands and dirt farmers buy caviar, furs and television sets now, just wait till after the annual price cut to see a real shopping spree.



PRODUCTION UP, PRICES DOWN.—Two charts (up to the year 1950) show how production rises and costs drop in the Soviet Union. Top photo graph shows the rise in steel production (1946 as the base period) resulted in doubled production. Photo chart below shows how prices of cured meats were cut 24 per in three years.



Not Fear, but Indignation

A Smith Act victim tells how his neighbors react to the Nazi-like persecutions of the FBI and the indictments and imprisonments under the police-state law.



A progressive newspaperman asked Simon W. Gerson, one of the Smith Act defendants in New York, how he felt about the case and how his neighbors were reacting to the issue. The adjoining article is a copy of the letter Gerson, who is legislative chairman of the New York Communist Party, wrote his newspaper friend.

Dear Friend:

How does a Smith Act victim look at the New Year?

With hope, brother. I think the pro-war crowd took a licking in '51 and that the peace forces of the world are in the ascendant. And I honestly believe the Smith Act can be licked in 1952. These arrests have not had the effect the Administration and its Department of Justice figured they would. Let me tell you a bit about the arrest and its effect on my neighbors. I think the story points its own moral.

The arrest itself was accomplished in the best Gestapo tradition. At 7 a.m. two sleek FBI men knocked at the door, got me up gruffly with a hurry up bud, no shave, no telephone calls, you're in custody now. They took me under the eyes of my wife, my mother and my 12-year-old son manfully trying to choke back his tears. I stepped into their sedan and got a rear view of the driver, who was built like an ex-Georgetown fullback. He slid the car into gear, picked up the two-way radio telephone on his dashboard and checked in a la Hollywood: "Car 218. Coming in. With subject. That is all."

As for the rest, you've seen enough Grade B movies to fill out the script. First the mugging—side view and full face with number at chest. Then the fingerprinting. Then the search through one's pockets and the careful—oh, so careful—itemization of everything in your wallet, including the six cents in postage stamps. Then the cautious probing to see if you'll answer ques-

tions. No soap there. Care to make any statements? Nuts. Then the solicitous FBI medic. Anything wrong? Nothing a doctor can cure, buster. Then the arraignment and bail arguments. Then off to the prison van in handcuffed pairs after the marshals carefully arranged matters for press photographers, newsreel and TV men.

Over at the Federal Detention House at West Street you're carefully frisked and all weapons like nail files and fountain pens taken from you. To make sure no metal objects are secreted on his person each prisoner is put through an X-ray compartment, a sort of mine detector for humans. When I was in it, turning slowly to the commands of an unseen guard, The Voice suddenly roared triumphantly: "He's got a paper clip in his right hand pocket." I did have, too.

West St. procedures are not completely strange to an ex-GI. Lines for everything—chow line, commissary line, supply line, sick call, etc. Physical examinations are especially thorough, not so much for possible ailments as for narcotics. Every portion of the human anatomy where it is conceivably possible to hide a dope pill is minutely scrutinized. Yours is a family newspaper, or else I would expand on the subject. . . . Remind me some time to tell you Fred Field's bon mot as he assumed the classic West St. posture. . . .

In short, jail is hateful and degrading. And, if anything, even more so in the Women's Prison where: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett and Marion Bachrach were jailed. (Let Gurley Flynn write you about that some time.) We're neither cowards nor would-be martyrs. We don't like imprisonment one damned bit and are going to fight like hell for freedom for ourselves and all other Smith Act victims. Me, I'd rather be with my son in the worst bleacher seat at Ebbets Field this summer than in the best Federal

Sixteen of the 17 New York Smith Act defendants are shown in the above photo. In first row (left to right) are: Marion Bachrach, Claudia Jones, Israel Amter, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Betty Gannett; second row: Alexander Bittelman, William Weinstone, Isidore Begun, Arnold Johnson, V. J. Jerome, Simon W. Gerson, Louis Weinstock, Albert Lannon, Pettis Perry, Alexander Trachtenberg. Corcoran Blake Charney, Jacob Mindel, 70-year-old scholar and teacher, was ill at the time this photo was taken. Amter was severed from the present trial due to extreme ill-health.



SIMON W. GERSON

penitentiary in the land with Prof. Einstein.

And, as I said before, I think there's a good chance to defeat the Act—if we come out fighting in '52. I told you that something happens not only to a Smith Act victim but to his neighbors. Let me tell you a bit about them. They're ordinary people, workers, small business and professional people, just ordinary, wonderful people. Within two hours after I was arrested our telephone began

to ring. The womenfolk began piling in to ask what they could do. One housewife with two kids offered to take our two kids to the country with her. Some volunteered for baby-sitting. Others wanted to know if my wife didn't need money. There was not a single expression of hostility up and down my neighborhood. One teacher at my son's school made a dirty crack and was called to task by a girl pupil. The teacher later apologized to my son.

It would be idle to say there was no fear. There was. But mostly there was indignation at J. Edgar Himmler and his dawn patrol for dragging a man out of his house and charging him with the "overt act" of writing an article on peace. (So help me, the overt act charged against me in the indictment is an article I had in the Dec. 27, 1950, issue of the Daily Worker entitled "People of U. S. Themselves Must Block Warmakers.")

That attitude isn't confined to my immediate neighbors. Multiplying signs (the position of the CIO National Convention, Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the New York Post, not to speak of your own paper) indicate that the anti-Smith Act movement may well become a majority movement in the not-too-distant future. These arrests are just not going over. People are beginning to see them as the weapon of a frantic pro-war Administration desperately trying to stifle peace sentiment in the nation and junking the

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

On the Way

Roi Ottley's 'Aristocrats' Are Really Negro Wards

By ABNER W. BERRY

ROI OTTLEY, who has graduated since World War II as the leading Negro publicist for the U. S. State Department, has come up with a new wrinkle in the things-are-getting-better-for-Negroes-every-day propaganda. It was two years ago that Ottley, an ex-reporter and WPA writer, told the Negroes, in a series of syndicated articles, that things were really not quite as bad as most of them thought.

Now, after a few years abroad as a roving correspondent, Ottley is at it again. He has written a book called "No Green Pastures," whose purpose he described in the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 2, 1951, as follows:

"... I feel like the nasty man who told the happily anticipating child that there is no Santa Claus—for, with the publication of my latest book, I believe I have made a start at demolishing a long-established legend that Europe is a racial utopia, where dark skinned persons are as free as the whites."

You would think from what Ottley says that every Negro sharecropper and underpaid worker was making a bee line for the first steamship office for a ticket to Europe as an escape from jimcrow U. S. A. But that is not the case at all, and Ottley knows it. He is at



least literate enough to read the latest statistics and find out that only a small portion of American Negroes could muster the price of a steamer ticket to Europe. But later, in a lecture to a Los Angeles group, the State Department publicist made clear what he meant.

"Mr. Ottley made the declaration that Negroes in America," the weekly Los Angeles Tribune, Jan. 8, reported, "are the aristocracy of the group throughout the world. Once you get below the surface of life in Europe, life is pretty rugged for members of the race. . . ."

Here Ottley is trying to peddle U. S. national chauvinism to Negroes. "See how superior you are to those other colored people over there under the British, French, Belgian and Dutch," he coos. And if we look back a ways the great author and publicist can be compared to the Negro house servant who brags that the cast-off clothing given him by his good white master is better than those given the black coachman next door. Both servants were slaves but too occupied with the master's gifts to sympathize with the field hands who wanted to be free. Indeed, to these house servants, the slaveholders were invincible and the dream of freedom was "utopian." Times have changed since then, but the Ottleys seem to have done a Rip Van Winkle.

"I hoped," wrote Ottley in the Chicago Tribune, "to persuade Negroes of the wisdom in not dissipating their energies in the search for a false utopia, and alert them against the siren songs of gift-bearing friends, whose political inspirations come from Moscow, not Meoticele."

So, let us recapitulate: Negroes are children; Negroes are aristocrats (among colored peoples); Negroes should accept the good old U. S. A. as it is, until the "good white folks" decide to change. Truman could not have said it better.

But let Ottley tell his own story:

"I hope to stir white Americans to the urgency of a more comprehensive approach to the race problem in America, and warn them of the need for accelerating its solutions."

You see, Ottley wants to "stir" the white Americans and "warn" them, while he cautions the Negroes to go easy. Is not that what the white imperialists want? It is dangerous to them for the Negro people in the U. S. to join in friendship with the Chinese people, a world power. It is sure death to white supremacy for the Negro people to unite and act in alliance with the working class. It is inevitable that the colored colonial peoples of the world (compared to whom, Ottley says, Negroes are "aristocrats") will win political power in their own countries, in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Ottley's "aristocrat" arguments would pit the Negroes in the United States against these peoples' fights now flaring throughout the world.

Ottley's black "aristocrats" (including Ottley, himself) would have a hard time voting in one-third of the U. S. In 30 states there are laws establishing Negro "inferiority." Negroes are still being bombed because they believe in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Ottley doesn't mention China, whose people were jimcrowed in their own cities until a few years ago. No amount of appeals to the white imperialists brought them relief. But in 1949, a united Chinese people liberated themselves and their nation. Today, the Chinese, and not the British, French or American exploiters, say what should be done. This colored people may not have the cast-offs of the ruling whites to brag about, as does Ottley, but neither are they lynched, framed up in the master's courts, over-worked and under-paid.

To me that's the top of the heap. Let Ottley beg for the right to be an "aristocrat" among wards; the Negro people are proving daily that they prefer to fight for democracy and raise themselves to political power.

World of Labor

Social Democracy Costs American Workers Plenty

By GEORGE MORRIS

Within the framework of the general right wing there is a certain type of labor leader in this country who, while most favored in the State Department, are proving themselves most expensive to the workers. The leaders of the CIO's Textile Workers of America, who are advising their members to retreat as the employers demand more work for less money, and as the cost of living and taxes rise to new heights, belong to that special brand of most expensive labor leaders.

They have an ideological affinity with the leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; most of those of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers to make up what is generally known as the Social Democratic clique of America. They are most favored in the State Department because they think so much like the European right wing Social Democrats and provide a bridge to those elements in some countries where they are especially needed to bolster U. S. foreign policy. They are also most loved by the employers for their domestic achievements. They are most effective in holding down the wages of their members.

There are many other labor leaders who are by no means champions for their members. But none

compares with those with a Social Democratic training when it comes to sacrificing the welfare of their members for the sake of the "larger" objective, the "war on Communism." It is those officials that practiced most brazenly the fake theory that what's good for the employer is good for the workers, and vice versa. That is why such union officials advise their members to forego wage raises on the ground that the industry cannot "afford" them.

I THEREFORE took another glance at the statistical record on the earnings and hourly rates of those workers, to see whether it pays to follow that line. Here's what I found in the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

In the past five years, according to BLS, the cost of living rose by 40 percent.

Wages, according to BLS figures were:

In dresses: from \$48.26 weekly average in 1947 or \$1.28 an hour, to \$52.82 a week, or \$1.48 an hour, last September. In New York City, while the average is a little higher, it has been unchanged for six years.

Women's cloaks and suits: from \$68.36 in 1947 or \$1.95 an hour, DOWN to \$63.81 and \$1.98 an hour last September. The cut has been even more drastic since 1946.

Men's and boys suits and coats (ACW); from \$46.68 and \$1.35 an hour in 1947, to \$50.91 and \$1.48 last September.

Cotton textile (TWUA); from \$40.30 or \$1 an hour in 1947 to \$47.42 or \$1.28 last September.

Wool and worsted: From \$46.28 or a \$1.15 an hour in 1947 to \$56.39 or \$1.35 last September.

Fur felt hats; from \$47.01 and \$1.27 an hour in 1947 to \$49.72 and \$1.54 an hour last September.

In no case has any of those unions come even near the rise in the cost of living index. In some cases their

wages stood still or even declined, during this five-year period that saw an admitted rise in the cost of living of more than 40 percent.

What are the leaders of these unions doing today as workers in most other industries are demanding raises, or have already gone beyond the index level?

The textile union's "Socialist" leaders are literally begging the woolen and cotton companies to renew the contract without a raise and offer them (as they have to some companies) an increase in the workload of as much as 50 percent.

The hat union, of which the Social Democrat Alex Rose is president, "dropped their wage demands" proudly reports the AFL's News Reporter, and adds "Instead they will work with their employers in a promotion campaign to increase demand for women's hats."

The ACW, headed by Jacob Potofsky, also chairman of the CIO's international affairs committee, is giving its main attention to pressuring the government for more orders for military uniforms to provide work for its members. Naturally, that requires more men in the armed forces, and is hardly a program in the spirit of the speech for peace delivered recently by ACW secretary-treasurer Frank Rosenblum.

The ILGWU, headed by David Dubinsky, has not asked for a raise for years, and apparently isn't even thinking of doing so. Instead, the union recently honored its vice-president Julius Hochman as the author of the joint employer-ILGWU plan to promote "efficiency" in New York shops and the sale of dresses.

Unfortunately, there still many people who are impressed by the press buildup these labor leaders get in the papers and magazines picturing them as "social-minded" and "brilliant" men. But their distinction is precisely in their ability to deceive their members and keep them content while their purchasing power drops steadily.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

From a Railroad Gandy-Dancer

Editor, The Worker:

Seattle, Wash.

Maybe others have written about the conditions of the "Gandy-dancers" (Railroad section hands) but anger compels me to say my piece about the trimming we are getting while working on the railroad—the Southern Pacific that is.

Pay? We get one buck, forty-one and seven tenths cents an hour. We love that "seven-tenths" and even when you spell it out it doesn't stretch into a living. The \$1.41 and 7/10's is 35 cents an hour under the scale for common labor in the lumber industry.

Meals? We are docked \$2.80 a day which the Moen Commissary Co. collects. Even with food prices what they are they can't help but clear \$1.50 a day. Even if your gang has a good cook he can only work with what he gets and its slop-a-la-King compared to the chuck served in most logging camps. Once in a while we get a decent meal at night but the dinner served out on the job is a bowl of beans, bread and a (one) cup of coffee.

But now you may say well you Gandys can at least snooze in comfort. Wrong again fellow worker. You take the mattress cover issued to you and trot down to the supply car where you fill it up with straw. It's fresh straw, what more do you want? After a week of rolling and turning and twisting you automatically fall into the slot you have made. Covers? If you haven't brought your own you are socked 10 cents per day per blanket.

But we got a Christmas present from the Southern Pacific. Three days before Christmas the extra gang was cut from 20 to 10 men. Not much work during the winter you say? Hell there's plenty to be done but the remaining 10 will have to hop to it harder and faster.

It would be a mistake to assume that super-exploitation is the lot only of the section hands composed mostly of Negro and Mexican workers. The facts are that the operating and non-operating railroad workers in "higher" categories would be little better off financially



than the "Gandy" if it were not for long overtime days.

Unity of all railroad workers is the crying need today as it was when Gene Debs pioneered in this field. We need to unite and force the leadership of the rail unions to get off their back-sides and lead a fight.

A fighting program for section hands would include (1) an end to discrimination against Negro and Mexican workers (2) \$1.75 an hour minimum wage (3) three nourishing meals at cost and bedding furnished free (4) inclusions in the railroad retirement plan with cost paid by the employer and (5) six paid holidays.

Yours for a better America and a world at peace.

An S. P. "Gandy."

From the Shop Papers

A Statue and the Inscription on It

(The letter below is from a rank and filer that appeared in Black Gang News, paper of the rank and file of the Marine Firemen and Oilers whose president, Vincent Malone is most notable for his bureaucratic regime in the union.)
Dear Editor:

I have the distinguished honor of being a member of a committee to raise five dollars to be used for placing a statue of president Malone in the hall of fame in Washington. We have decided not to tease it by placing it next to George Washington (who never told a lie), nor next to Lincoln (who is known as honest Abe), nor Thomas Jefferson (who spurned a third term). Nor should

Company Rules for Jobless Commission In Dispute on Auto Plant Firing

Hamtramck, Mich.

Editor, The Worker:

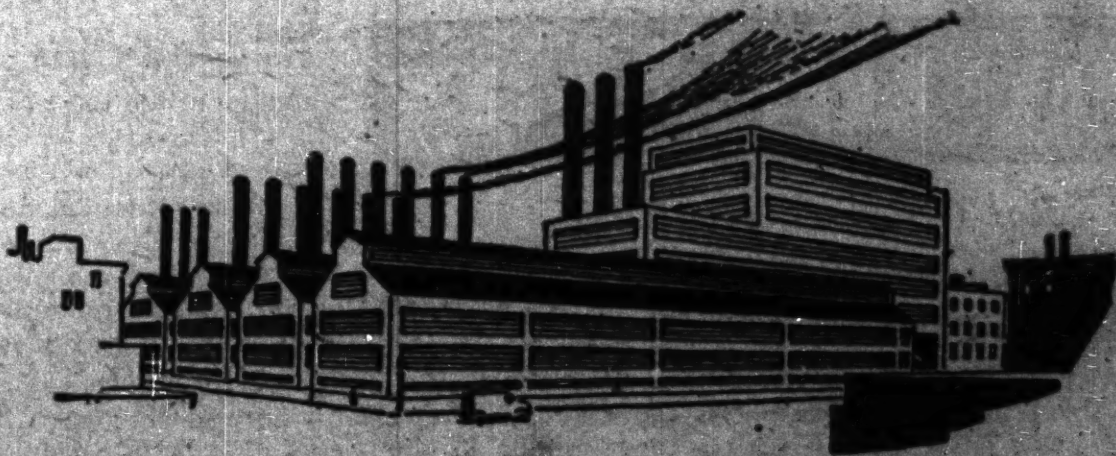
Chrysler Appeal Board Chairman David A. Wolff ruled recently that Charles H. Walters and Juan E. Puckett, fired in the speedup dispute on July 23, 1951, should be reinstated on Jan. 23, 1952, but without retroactive pay.

This victory is a limited one, limited by the fact that the company has eliminated 264 workers in Trim Dept. since July 23, 1951 through speed-up alone and by the fact that plant committee chairman James Solomon remains fired. No written grievance was filed on Solomon.

Under pressure from the plant committee, top UAW brass, including Wal-

ter Reuther and Norman Matthews, Chrysler UAW director, state they have arranged to meet with top company officials to talk about Solomon's firing. He fought speedup in the Trim Dept.

The Walters-Puckett re-instatement must be embarrassing to Henry Glicman, Michigan Unemployment Security Commission referee, among others. In a five page decision rendered on Jan. 7, Glicman ruled that Walters was disqualified for unemployment compensation "because he was discharged for misconduct connected with his work." Walters was fighting speedup. Here is a clear-cut example of collaboration between the company and the Michigan Unemployment Security Commission, Dodge Worker.



was been decided to place a statue next to that of Columbus, who after all, did not know where he was going, did not know where he was when he got there, nor where he had been when he returned home, but did the whole trip on borrowed money.

The inscription to be engraved on Malone's statue will read: "I pledge allegiance to Vincent Malone and to the shipowners for which he stands, one faker indispensable with inferior wages and no voice for all."

Five thousand years ago, Moses said: "Pick up thy shovels, mount thine ass and camel and I will lead you into the promised land." Five thousand years later, Malone said: "Lay down your shovels, sit on your ass, light up a camel—I am your promising president."

Fraternally yours,
A Rank and Filer.



Job Rights For Women

Multiply the war-borne problems of men workers by 10 and you get some idea of what women in the shops face today. Women in Chicago got together to do something about it.

CHICAGO

"DISCRIMINATION against women, like discrimination against Negroes, is a very profitable thing. It brings employers billions of dollars of profits every year. You won't end that discrimination and restore that profit to workers' pay envelopes without a real fight."

It was a man speaking at a conference on full job equality for Negro and white women, women trade unionists. He is Ernest Thompson, Fair Employment Practices director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union.

And it was a very real fight the union women called for as they sat here. They voted for a 10-point program of action (see program below) — a program based on report after report of grievances faced and problems solved by women from shops representing 35,000 workers in the electrical and farm equipment industries in this area.

Negro delegates reported management campaigns to deprive Negro women of deserved promotions, and to force them out of some plants entirely. Maeten Lewis, Local 1150, was applauded as she demanded union action to force companies to hire Negro women, now largely excluded from basic industry.

Wages came in for the main stress, with the delegates revealing some of the unique and cunning methods used by the employers to exploit women.

Said one delegate: "Management always excuses low rates for women by claiming we can't do heavy work. To hear them talk, you'd think only professional weight-lifters deserve good pay and that women's productive skill makes no profit at all for the company."

"We solved that problem," answered a farm equipment delegate, "by insisting that management pay the rate for the job and arrange for a utility man to do the heavy lifting."

"Our management tried to require women to lift and handle

50-pound electric motors," reported delegates Evelyn Hanson and Alice Seehafer of Marathon Electric Local 1113, Wausau, Wis. "Our local is putting a stop to that."

They told of double standards in the shops for men and women — double rate sheets, double job classifications, double seniority lists — with women always on the short end.

"They tried to fire 180 women from our shop during the slack season on phony charges of 'absenteeism,'" reported Rose Lach of Phoenix Metal Cap Local 190. "They would have robbed these women of their jobs, and of unemployment compensation, but we proved that these women were absent only when they had to be, usually with sick children — and we got them all reinstated."

In some shops, such as the International Harvester plant at West Pullman, the fight for equal pay for equal work has been largely won.

Loretta Hopke reported that women here make as much as \$2.30 an hour on piecework and average \$1.71 on day work. "But there is still a running battle against discrimination," she said, "and recently we saved 160 women from a discriminatory layoff."

What's more, in the 50 departments of this plant, women are barred from 25, and there are no Negroes in 11.

The conference revealed the special form of discrimination against Negro women, singled out by management in attempting to create division in the union ranks by color and by sex.

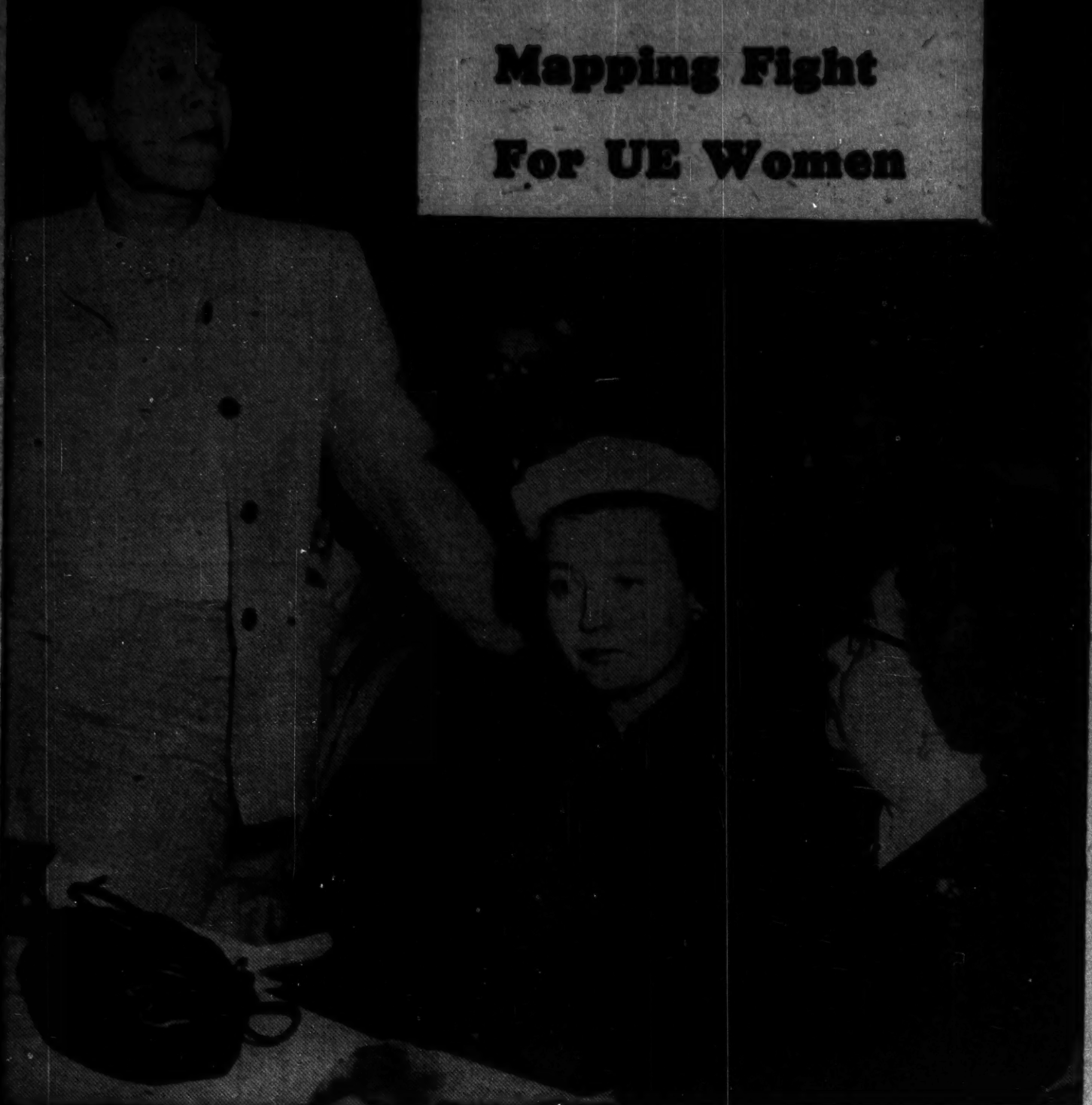
"We call for a battle against discrimination in wages, in hiring and firing, in applications of seniority and in upgrading," said Barbara Tanner, Local 1111, Milwaukee, chairman of the Conference's Working Committee. "Our Fair Practices Committees must act for that — to protect the health and safety of women to stop speedup, to solve the special problems of working mothers, and to bring women fully into the union and its leadership."

Their 10-Point Program

The following program was adopted by the Conference on Women's Problems:

1. See that all locals have Fair Practices Committees functioning actively.
2. Resist all jobs done by women up from common labor rate, under a single rate structure, to eliminate discrimination as compared to jobs done by men.
3. Post all job opportunities for upgrading according to seniority, regardless of race or sex, providing adequate training for women to qualify for new job openings.
4. Make the company provide adequate health and safety safeguards for all workers.
5. Eliminate double seniority lists for men and women wherever they exist.
6. Give special attention to problems of married women growing out of family responsibility, such as shifts and absenteeism.
7. Eliminate discriminatory hiring practices against married women, Negro women, etc., where they exist.
8. Campaign for government-financed child care centers for working mothers as were provided in World War II.
9. Press fight against speedup which is causing accidents and ill-health among women workers.
10. Guarantee the life and militancy of the union by developing, training and electing women to all levels of leadership.

Mapping Fight For UE Women



AT CONFERENCE ON WOMEN'S PROBLEMS, Frances Fowler of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers told how Westinghouse Co. placed her in a classification three labor grades lower than the men who had previously held the same job — and how her union fought to win the rate for the job. The conference mapped a fight to end discrimination against women in every UE shop.



"IT'S MEN'S RESPONSIBILITY in this union to understand and fight for the special problems of women workers and to build women union leaders," the UE's International Representative Milton Burns told the conference.



UNITED ACTION wiped out wage differentials against women at the Harvester West Pullman plant and boosted women's wage rates to an average of \$1.71 an hour, Loretta Hopke (standing) told the meeting. She is a member of Local 107's Grievance Committee. (Photos courtesy UE News)

Ted Tinsley Says...

Here We Go Again!

ONCE MORE a university has come to the rescue with a new test. You will notice that all these tests are designed to find out what's wrong with workers. The workers create surplus value. The corporations swipe the surplus value, and give a little chunk of it to the professors so they can invent a test which will determine whether the workers are producing enough surplus value for the corporations to swipe.

The latest test is a "morale indicator," which the Times describes as "the first standardized yardstick to measure factors ranging from working conditions and supervisor-employee relations to such intangibles as status and recognition, opportunity for the future and security."

The news report describing Prof. Dunderbeck's Wonderful Machine gives some statements towards which the "morale indicator" seeks to find an attitude on the part of the worker. If you want to know what is meant by "morale," I will give you the statements

plus the comments of the auto worker, Arch Farch, a man who passed the morale test with very high grades.

1. "My boss is always standing in back of us; he watches us all the time."

Of this Arch Farch remarks: "Not at all. My boss never stands behind me. In fact, my boss never stands. And how can he possibly watch us all the time from the French Riviera? It is true that he hires a man to stand behind us, but he also hires a man to stand behind the man who stands behind us. That's why my morale is so high."

2. "This company's management does all it can to give employees a fair break on the job."

Arch Farch comments, "Absolutely. I have never once been laid off at the height of the season, except when the season was slack. In the off season, I have never been laid off without a minimum of four minutes notice. That's why my morale is so high."

3. "I feel as though I'm part of this organization."

Arch Farch remarks, "Certainly. Every morning as I enter the shop gates, the Board of Directors is waving

to me from the balcony. Their cheery cries of 'Bless you, Farch!' follow me to the assembly line. They depend on me except during slack seasons, lay-offs, and re-tooling for new models. I am such an important part of this organization that the Security Cops guard me like the apple of their eye. That's why my morale is so high."

4. "My job is a dull one and I lack interest in it."

Farch denies this, saying, "Ridiculous! I love to tighten that bolt for the company. Every day I find something new and exciting in the bolt-tightening operation. It is especially gratifying because I know we auto workers are not making the autos for ourselves, but for the company. This proves that we do it for the love of the thing and not for any base interest such as a decent living standard and leisure. When I am home, I am terribly restless and I just can't wait to get back to the assembly line. That's why my morale is so high."

The next step for the University of Chicago is to develop a wonderful machine that will mass-produce the "high morale" worker.



SLUMP...? BOOM...? OR A PEACE ECONOMY...?

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) people have nothing left and two thirds are doing the saving, then the potential buying power may be just a delusion."

The war "boom" not only hasn't helped these people (who constitute 45 percent, according to Labor Secretary Tobin) but has definitely injured them.

The automobile industry is a good example of what has been happening. During 1951 the industry produced 6,800,000 passenger cars. Except for 1950, when the production was eight million, this is the industry's best year on record.

Notwithstanding this fact, however, unemployment in the Detroit area grew until it now reaches about 200,000.

There has been a lot of malarkey spoken to make it appear that this is due entirely to the cutbacks in steel, aluminum and copper allotted to the industry. But this is not the significant thing. The fact is that automobile sales lagged at least a million behind production and in the sales rooms and warehouses around the country today there are one million new and unsold cars.

According to the AFL's Labor's Monthly Survey, "567,000 production workers lost their jobs in consumer industries in the year ending October, 1951 and defense industries do not have enough jobs to provide for them. Industrial production has not increased in 1951, even though Government spending for defense rose by \$18 billion in nine months. . . . The industrial production index actually declined from 221 in January to 218 in November, 1951 in spite of this huge increase in government spending."

Emil Rieve, president of TWU-A-CIO, told the Massachusetts CIO convention that of the 60 million workers listed as "employed," 15 million were not actually working or were working part time. He said that unemployment was "worse now than in the great depression."

The New York Times financial columnist, offered an interesting comment on the Detroit situation last Sunday. For each man employed in an auto-

mobile factory, he said, more than three persons contribute to the total output of the job through employment in suppliers' plants in other parts of the country. Many of these suppliers are located in Brooklyn, Queens, north Jersey and lower Connecticut.

"From this it was concluded," he said, "that if 250,000 workers are made idle in Detroit, more than 750,000 persons will be less fully employed elsewhere, including New York."

There is no doubt but that official figures understate the amount of employment in the country and minimize the wage-price squeeze suffered by millions of American families during the war "boom."

This is a situation which will inevitably continue unless Congress can be compelled to order price rollbacks and until employers can be forced to pay higher wages.

Even the most optimistic government economists who deny the existence of a depression in consumer goods, are inclined to admit that without war spending, the country would now be in the grip of a devastating crisis.

If they can be smoked out, it is clear their "solution" to the question of what to do when the arms build-up ends would be simply: don't let the arms build-up end!

To persuade public opinion that a continuing arms program is necessary the "doctors" must have the very opposite of an atmosphere of peace. That is why they stubbornly refuse to bring the Korean negotiations to a successful conclusion. That is why they reject the Soviet proposal for a five power peace conference and that is the reason they have scoffed at the far-reaching concessions made by the USSR toward an agreement on atomic weapons control. International suspicion and tensions, war and murder—these are the items on the prescription written by these "doctors."

But will this "remedy" cure the ailing patient?

Obviously this is no solution. And that means continuing high taxes,

the wage freeze, and the high prices which are so largely responsible for the present difficulties of the people. Furthermore this course would intensify the danger of war.

What America needs is a program of spending for peace, for housing, hospitals, roads, and schools. Certainly this must be a central issue in the people's election campaign in 1952.



Year-Round Vacation Resort



Guests at the Fur Workers' resort at White Lake, N. Y., dance in one of the social halls at the union-operated vacation spot. The resort, operated by the Fur Workers' Joint Council of New York, is now in its third winter season.

Not Fear, But Indignation

(Continued from Magazine Page 3) Bill of Rights in the process. Nor are people blind to the attempts of the Administration to outbid McCarthy for reactionary support and cover the tracks of colossal corruption with a fog of red-baiting.

This awareness is something new. It lays the basis for tremendous united action at many levels, a new unity that can transform the political atmosphere of the nation, restore the Bill of Rights and set America on the road to peace. That's the sober hope of the 17 and,

I'm sure, of all Smith Act victims, the eight now in penitentiaries and those indicted from New York to Honolulu. That hope is based on a lot of things, but most of all, on our fundamental faith in the working people of our great land. Their fight—and the contributions of courageous journalists like yourself—can lick the Smith Act and bring to pass what Jefferson once predicted in the dark hours of the Alien and Sedition laws: "We shall see the reign of the witches . . . pass over and the people recovering their true right."

A Great Film Fights for Peace

By DAVID PLATT

"Peace Will Win," at the Stanley Theatre, is a truly great movie of the tremendous World Peace Congress. The theme of this Congress, held in Warsaw in November, 1950, is perhaps best expressed by the words of the now internationally known peace song composed by Shostakovich:

"Warmonger, today the power rests with us
Do not forget what is the outcome of wars
In every country we shall find friends among the masses.
To our future we look with trust.
The flower in our meadows is in bloom
It is the flower of our spring
This is the wood planted by our hands
Peace will conquer the world."

Filmed by the famous Dutch movie master Joris Ivens and his able Polish colleague Jerzy Szelubski, "Peace Will Win" expresses in the most dynamic terms the demands of the world's billions for an end to war and genocide and for lasting peace and friendship among all the peoples of the earth.

One sees in the film the soaring dignity and power of the world movement for peace and sanity.

Its eloquence will inspire and make stronger fighters for peace all those who come under its sway.

"It will thrill all those who are convinced that the time has come for the nations of the world to quit killing and live together as friends on this little round speck called the earth, who are sick of the hypocrisies of those who talk of peace and don't mean a word they say," said Arthur Pollock in his four check review in *The Compass*.

It is such a profoundly stirring film it moved even the blasé N. Y. Times critic (H.H.T.) into writing: "The new offering at the Stanley . . . will raise many an eyebrow. But nobody concerned with the most vital subject in the world today will be bored. For Joris Ivens, who directed such screen achievements as *The Spanish Earth* and *The Four Hundred Million* (on China) and collaborated this time with Jerzy Szelubski has put together a political documentary in the best tradition. . . ."

In my *Daily Worker* review on Jan. 22 I discussed the contents of "Peace Will Win" in great detail. At this time I wish to concentrate on two outstanding scenes in the picture.

In one scene, Ilya Ehrenburg, the great Soviet journalist, is addressing the congress on the "tremendous burden that has fallen on our shoulders."

This congress, he says, bears the responsibility "for all children with fair and dark hair. For the children of London and Moscow, Paris and Peking. For children playing among New York's skyscrapers, and for those wandering among the ruins of Korea."

As if in reply to Ehrenburg's words, the congress is interrupted by a delegation of children and young people who had been children under the Nazi occupation. They have come to present a petition for peace so that the million and a half orphans of Warsaw shall not grow up "to serve the cannons of another war."

These pictures of Polish children are quite remarkable, and add enormously to the power of the movie.

But so great is the warmonger's fear of peace, even of babes demanding peace, that reactionary newspapers in Europe published a distorted account of what these young people were doing. They said they had come to "beg for candy."

But the photos show precisely the opposite. As Joris Ivens points out in a recent article on the film "these children came not to beg but on the contrary they brought with them their youthful enthusiasm and their faith in the men and women who devoted all their energies to the fight for peace."

Another outstanding scene involves Mrs. Pak Dan Ai, President of the League of Korean Women. This outstanding Korean fighter placed before the congress the major issue of war and peace.

Mrs. Pak Dan Ai, told of Korea's peaceful construction in the five years since the country's liberation from Japan. She spoke of the building of factories, mines, hospitals, theatres, clubs and schools. Our country, she said, was free of cholera and bubonic plague. Sixteen universities and 55 technical colleges were built where before there was not one. This work of five years, she said, has been reduced to ruin by the napalm bombs. The news reel cameras documented Mrs. Pak Dan Ai's charge.

At the end of her magnificent and stirring speech the entire congress, with two exceptions, jumped to its feet to give her a mighty ovation. The two delegates who did not share this sentiment were Titoites, John Rogge and his wife. The camera shows them in a characteristic pose when peace is being applauded. They are sitting in silence at one end of the U. S. delegation table.

Rogge's pro-war speech later on at the congress is answered by U. S. delegate Rev. Willard Uphaus, who, speaking for the American delegation, called for a friendly and peaceful competition between the U. S. and the Soviet Union for the next 10 years, "first, to determine which nation can make greater advances in fulfilling its economic, social and cultural needs; second, which nation can do more to meet the economic needs and enrich the cultural life of other nations. Such peaceful competition would remove the threat of war and fill the hearts of all men with hope."

This is a history-making film of immense value to American lovers of peace. It deserves the support of everyone who does not want to see our country turned into a vast Warsaw ghetto, and who believes with Ilya Ehrenburg that if the men and women of peace all over the world firmly clasped hands, there is no force in the world that could separate these hands.

"Peace Will Win" is by far the finest film now before the American public and what's more it is now available in 16mm through Artkino Pictures, Inc., 723 Seventh Ave., New York 19, N. Y., for only \$10 per showing. For \$100 you can hold on to it for six months. Get your organization to book it and circulate it to the four corners of the country. Peace WILL win if the American people get to know the facts about the mighty movement to stop the slaughter of human beings.

On 200th Anniversary of Freneau, Poet of the American Revolution

By WALTER LOWENFELS

Philip Freneau hasn't had a fighting revolutionary audience in 150 years. However, his 200th birthday occurred Jan. 2, 1952. And anyone but a political illiterate can see a big century ahead for the only American known, even in the Library of Congress, as the "Poet of the Revolution."

O come the time and haste the day

When man shall man no longer crush,

When reason shall enforce her sway,

Nor these fair regions raise the blush,

Where still the African complains

And mourns his yet unbroke chains.

Jefferson found Freneau a "man of genius." The author of the Declaration of Independence considered the *National Gazette*, one of the newspapers Freneau edited, "saved our Constitution." Jefferson was referring to the old Constitution we used to have before the Smith Act.

When the forefathers of the Smith Act, the Hamiltonian Federalists of the 1790's, tried to take away the democratic rights the "embattled farmers" had won by the revolution, Freneau presented them with an up-to-date set of rules. Number one was "get rid of Constitutional shackles."

This pleased the McCarthyite writers of 1793 as much as a *Daily Worker* editorial pleases Judge Vinson today. They called Freneau: "a reptile journalist," a "dramatic scribbler," a "mere incendiary" and his paper "a public nuisance."

Freneau's rare combination of wit and passion, in his verse as well as his journalism, earned him the hatred of the aristocrats and plutocrats and the respect of patriots:

How can we call those systems just

Which bid the few, the proud,

the first,

Possess all earthly good;

When millions robbed of all

that's dear,

In silence shed the ceaseless tear

And leeches suck their blood.

Freneau is, in his own words,

"still on the people's, still on Freedom's side."

This is not news to the historians and scholars who have unearthed his work the past half century. A recent "Literary History of the United States," (MacMillan 1948), says of Freneau: "He was a radical who even when right, went too far. He addressed the wrong people, and proper people scorned him."

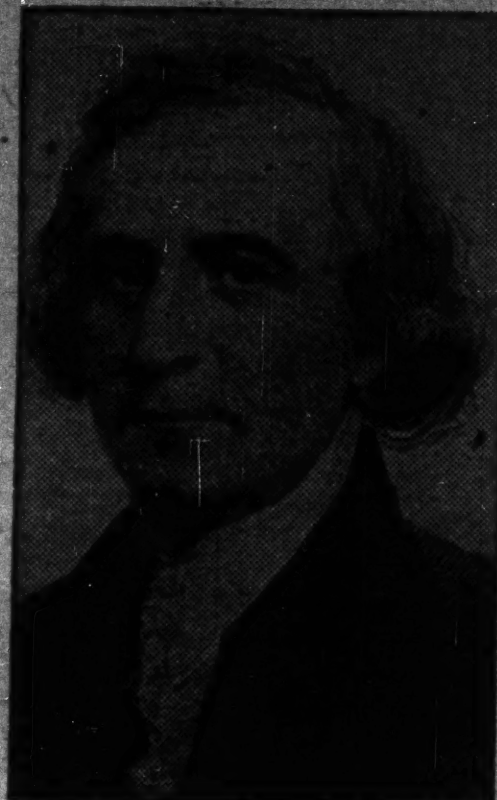
Another writes he was "one of the advance guard of anti-slavery agitators. Politically he was a revolutionist, a leveller, bent on overthrowing those ancient institutions by which the few exploited the many."

When Freneau died at 81, he had already outlived an audience which an obituary of 1832 describes:

"The productions of his pen animated his countrymen in the dark days of seventy-six, and the effusions of his muse cheered the despondent soldier as he fought the battles of freedom; he was the popular poet of the Revolution."

What he has gained recently in literary position, he has lost in revolutionary readers.

As the "Father of American Poetry," quiet selections of his



PHILIP FRENEAU

work often restricted to "nature poems," are found in the first pages of every standard collection of American poetry. It is only in the anthologies of freedom, or protest, that he is altogether ignored.

Yet, we find Freneau writing "On the Abuse of Human Power, as exercised over opinion."

Anthologies of Negro poetry do not include Freneau's work among contributory poems by white poets.

Yet, he wrote against slavery all his life:

If there exists a hell—the case is clear—

Sir Toby's slaves enjoy that portion here. . . .

His poem "The Heroine of the Revolution" helped to get a Congressional pension for Deborah Cannet, the Negro woman who fought in man's uniform:

With the same vigorous soul inspired

As Joan of Arc. . . .

Freneau was our first national poet, the first white poet in this hemisphere with a truly national consciousness of liberty for Negro, Indian, Latin-American, as well as white people.

The liberty he fought for as a soldier, sailor, poet, satirist, journalist, partisan of the French Revolution and every people's cause, Freneau saw as a world design:

The world at last will join

To aid thy grand design,

Dear Liberty!

To Russia's frozen lands,

The generous flame expands:

On Africa's burning sands

Shall man be free!

Freneau's work arose not only out of a revolutionary upsurge that humanity hasn't paralleled until the 20th century. He was part of it, the people's part of it. The part whose destiny mankind is now in the throes of achieving in our century, as capitalism goes the way of the feudalism it replaced in Freneau's day.

Freneau, the poet not only of the Revolution of '76, but of 1793, and the Bill of Rights, speaks more clearly to us than he has in many generations.

His revolutionary theory of poems as weapons of struggle is quite up to date. He is the enemy of aesthetic flim flam, phony "objectivity," and upper class theories of "art for art's sake."

He said flatly that his poems "were intended to expose to vice and treason their hideous deformity; to depict honor and patriotism in their natural beauty."

And when Freneau said "natural beauty," he meant that the fight for liberty and the Bill of Rights was just as full of natural

beauty as the wild honeysuckle ne has made immortal in one of his anthologized "nature poems."

The ruling class aestheticians, who separate Freneau's "politics," from his "poetry," deform both. They ought to argue with Aristotle. His observation, that man is essentially a political animal, appears applicable, even when a man is a poet.

Naturally, Hamilton accused Jefferson of being the brain trust behind Freneau's politics. The scandal that followed is still hot news—not only in the history books. Twentieth Century Hamiltonians talk today about "political commissars regimenting" revolutionary artists.

From his college poem "The Rising Glory of America," Freneau was strictly a partisan writer. His work is dedicated, he said, "To his countrymen, the real Patriotic Americans, the Revolutionary Republicans (meaning Tom Paine, not Tom Dewey) and the rising generation who are attached to their sentiments and principles."

Freneau's voluminous production was often written to meet the deadlines of his day. It ranges from doggerel, to the best verse and prose of his time. It deserves strict partisan selection to make it available in popular, pamphlet form to the "rising generation" today; i.e., the working class and progressive audience who are most attached to Freneau's "sentiments and principles."

. . . . At some proud tyrant's nod what millions rose
To extend their sway, and make a world their foes.
View Asia ravaged, Europe drenched with blood,
In feuds whose cause no nation understood.
The cause we fear, of so much misery sown,
Known at the helm of state, and there alone.

Left to himself, wherever man is found,
In peace he aims to walk life's little round;
In peace to sail, in peace to till the soil,
Nor force false grandeur from a brother's toil.
All but the base, designing, scheming few,
Who seize on nations with a robber's view . . .
Americans! will you control such views?
Speak—for you must—you have no hour to lose.

This brief and fragmentary note is only an opening salute—to win for Freneau new readers among the descendants of his original, revolutionary audience—working class readers for whom the fight for the Bill of Rights and peace is still a revolutionary struggle:

Ye heirs and owners of the future age
Who soon will shove old actors from the stage,
To you the care of liberty they trust
When Washington and Gates are laid in dust—
When Jefferson and Greene, in long repose
Shall sleep, unconscious of your bliss or woes,
Seeming to say, be wise, be free, my sons,
Nor let one tyrant trample on our bones.

Freneau is part of America's democratic cultural heritage. Writers of the workingclass, writing from a standpoint different from Freneau, owe him a debt for having played a major part in launching the democratic tradition in our literary heritage.



Half the World

by Claudia Jones

Your Stake in Smith Act Trials

IN ONE MONTH, on March 8, 1952, the trial of 17 working class and Communist men and women leaders indicted under the Smith Act is scheduled to convene in Foley Square. The very name—Foley Square—suffers from an infamous notoriety—not as a result of the defendants who were in the dock in the Dennis case, or those who will be there on March 3 but because it conjures up the image of vicious judges who sentence working class leaders to jail for advocacy of ideas—the ideas of peace, security, equality and social progress. Foley Square is identified with the contempt sentences of lawyers, their suspension and disbarment because of a "special zeal" for their clients, as stated by Judge Hinckley who he disbarred for life the courageous and brilliant attorney, Harry Sachse; it is identified with the thought control pattern unfolding in our country in which men and women are on

trial not for any crimes they have committed, but because of advocacy of their political ideas.

As one of the 17 defendants, I can say that none of us feel we make a personal plea when we categorically declare that at stake in this trial is not just our own fate but the fate of the entire American people and constitutional liberties of the entire nation. This was what the national leaders of the Communist Party warned of in their own trial. The truth of their warning was shown when following the 6-2 Supreme Court decision upholding their conviction under the Smith Act. Only protest stopped the timetable of arrests under the Smith Act. Only protest stopped the time table of arrests from spreading even further. Of the 51, 12 are women, four of them mothers. The very attack and indictment of these women testifies not only to their courageous and principled advocacy of their ideas on what they believe to be right; but it also indicates reaction's fear of their leadership—the leadership of women—in the fight for peace security, equality and social progress.

EVERY WOMAN, conversant with the anti-fascist resistance movements of Europe and Asia, know that one of the major assaults of fascist reaction is directed against women, home and family. Women who fought side by side with men for their ideas and against war, were jailed and attacked. Degradation of women, and destruction of the family, was considered necessary by the fascists to prevent the masses of women from playing any political role in preservation of peace and democratic liberties. History teaches us that the fascist "place for women" the three K's (home, kitchen and family) was a pattern that was enforced for all who held ideas other than that held by the official policymakers in government. But history also does not excuse the responsibility of the people who failed to unite and stay the rise of fascism.

There are of course many differences between what ultimately happened in Germany and what is happening here. For one thing, while the fascist danger has been heightened in our land, so has the counter-resistance movement, as shown in the rising peace temper of the people; and in the growing protests for repeal of the Smith Act. There is a growing awareness and uneasiness everywhere as to the arrogant reinterpretation of basic laws like the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. People are thinking when they contrast the crude and vicious sentence against Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, to that of Costello freed on a contempt sentence.

The question of a "fair trial" becomes a myth under such circumstances even if one assumes that there is anything "fair" about trying men and women for their political ideas in clear violation of the Bill of Rights which guarantees the right of free speech and protection against self-incrimination. When added to this, it is known that all the defendants experience FBI surveillance, the prosecution's talk of a "fair trial" stands exposed in all its nakedness.

LET ME GIVE YOU two examples of this.

First, in my own case—up to three FBI cars trailed my footsteps three days before the trial date was set—in the midst of legal preparation for trial! This—at a time—when Attorney General McGrath boasted to a delegation of leaders that the FBI was expending every effort to apprehend the lynchers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, foully murdered by KKK violence in Mims, Florida. This was the time the press reported that nine FBI agents were searching the sandy Florida soil for clues to the perpetrators of force and violence against the murder of an NAACP official who was a fighter for his people and undoubtedly a member of one or the other bi-partisan political parties.

Still another example of the stake of women in this thought control trial is the vicious FBI persecution of the wives and children of Smith Act victims. We should never forget that the very jailing and indictment of people under the Smith Act is itself a process of breaking up of families, even as was Hitler's purpose in the concentration camp jailing of Communists and progressives in Europe—and later of Catholics, Protestants, all who held similar ideas to the Communists or protested in any degree the Hitler policy.

I believe that we can reinforce the understanding growing among wide masses if we bring to women these experiences and significance of the Smith Act indictments and trials, and jailing of men and women working class leaders for their political ideas. A good way to begin is to support our Self Defense Committee for the 17 established some months ago. This committee is in a drive for funds to aid our legal defense. Only the other day, I received an encouraging letter from some of my New England friends who suggested an idea I'm passing on to you, even though you may be called a "co-conspirator" for even thinking about it. Namely, that they are establishing a Special Defense Fund for Victims of the Smith Act in my name, which they will forward to my defense committee on the occasion of my birthday, Feb. 21. Such support, plus heightening of protests against a police state in the U. S.; for dropping all prosecutions under the Smith Act, for repeal of the infamous Smith Act, etc., can yet nullify this unconstitutional law, and restore the Bill of Rights, to quote Justice Black, to the honored place it belongs in a free society.

Three Peace Champions

These Danish housewives visited and talked with thousands of people to bring them the message of peace and the need of a meeting of the major world powers for a no-war pact.

By ANDREW OVERGAARD

Copenhagen, Denmark

THREE WOMEN from Odense, a Danish city of 100,000 population and the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen, have brought the message of peace into thousands of homes.

These three women, Marie Larsen, Marie Vistrup and Hansige Larsen, together have collected 6,110 signatures to a peace petition urging a meeting of the big world powers to guarantee the peace of the world. All three are housewives. So in addition to their home work they have found time to talk to thousands of people and get them to do something for peace.

Marie Larsen, who collected 1,480 signatures, told this writer: "This is the least I can do to prevent the coming generation, including my own children, from being destroyed."

Marie Vistrup, who got 2,110 signatures, and Hansige Larsen, who got 2,250 signatures, likewise believe that it is possible to prevent another world slaughter if enough people support the peace petition. These women have patiently walked up and downstairs and explained to people what peace means to mankind.



Between them these three women got 6,110 Danish people to sign a petition for peace. (Left to right): Marie Larsen, Marie Vistrup and Hansige Larsen.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

'To Hasten the Day...'

A GROUP of Chicago women whose husbands are being persecuted under the Smith Act, collaborated in writing this article. These women are today active in the Political Victims Welfare Committee, an organization set up mainly to expose and fight against the FBI harassment of these families.

THE SKY ABOVE US—as in the song "America"—is beautiful and spacious, and the amber grain in the summer months waves across the rich farmlands.

Yes, the skies are beautiful even for us—and we are the families of those we call "political victims"—men and women who have been imprisoned or deported or have had to leave home so that they might be able to continue their work for peace and eventual freedom for all.

Much has been said both in the capitalist press and in our own press about our children. Our paper has spoken of them as lonely children who sit on the stairs and watch other children's daddies come home. And the capitalist press has article them as walking silent and alone.

They are anything but silent—and anything but alone. Watch them on their way to school—they skip and run—and in the school grounds they join and are included in jump rope, tag and whatever else happens to be the activity of the moment. In school they are almost invariably liked by their teachers, receive marks in the upper halves of their classes. After school they belong to clubs, they partake of seasonal sports activities. They thrill to the cowboy pictures on TV, applaud the hero's escape from danger and the villain getting his "just deserts." They laugh at the antics of Lucille Ball and

delight in the weekend circus performances. They go to movies, occasionally to plays, they enjoy visits with relatives and friends, have birthday parties. And at Christmas-time here in Chicago, at the wonderful Christmas party arranged in their honor, they were as wide-eyed as any kid the world over at the magic of the magician, they roared at the performance of the clown, and they were as excited at receiving their Christmas gifts as any child with a daddy waiting at home.

However, all is not honey and butter. We do have our sober side—we families "without" fathers. All the songs of loved ones gone away—"I'll Hold You in My Heart Till I Can Hold You in My Arms"—"You Are Never Away From Your Home in My Heart"—all these have become our personal property, and activities slow down at home when our "private" songs come in over the radio or TV. We have tasted our cup of bitterness, too, when even the sight of cornflakes on a table would send us all into tears because that was father's favorite breakfast cereal. We have had, too, our period of sudden storms of tears and unreasoning demands for "Daddy!" come hell or high water. And in time of illness, we have been sick with longing for a sight of our loved ones. But although our decks have sometimes been awash, we have weathered the storms and though we know they will come again, we have high hopes of weathering them again.

Yet if our children sometimes go to bed and wake up screaming, they are in no isolated category and very little less secure than their counterparts across the country, whose families face daily the insecurity of life in the richest and yet most lustful country in the world today.

There are today in America

thousands of bewildered children whose fathers have been torn away to fight in a strange land for a strange cause. Our children accept the absence of their fathers with courage, knowing even in their childish way that what daddy symbolizes is good, and that the closer we move toward peace all over the world, and the better things become for people here at home, the closer is the day when daddy will take his rightful place as the very important member of the family that he is.

We do not ask for pity, nor do we relish the doubtful solace of friends who come as mourners, speaking in hushed voices and expressing surprise that we do not wear sackcloth and ashes. We do not need pity, for our children are as lovely and more precious than ever. And we wives have become glamor gals—we tend our hair and our nails more carefully than ever, maybe to show our "watchdogs"—the political police, that their constant trailing cannot wear us down. Where possible we have taken on jobs and are wage-earners, and most important of all, we are in the active stream of progress, doing what we can to hasten the day when the political police will be part of the wax museum.

The radios cry, Invest in America, Buy Bonds. We families of political victims have a more vital investment in America than money. Our investment is a dream of a better life, and our biggest down payments on it so far are our husbands and fathers. We earnestly hope there will be no more such down payments, but the only way to make this hope a reality is for all our friends and well-wishers to join with us in the active fight for peace and a decent way of life. What we do ask for and what we do need are fighters for peace.

Truce Delayed to Ready New Blow in Asia

See Page 3

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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'I am defending the right to advocate peace'

Steve Nelson, Communist leader, shown at right with his wife, Margaret, and children, Robert, 8, and Josephine, 12, said in his summation to the Pittsburgh court where he is defending himself that he was on trial because of his fight for peace and against fascism.



Convict Nelson in 'Sedition' Frameup

Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, was found "guilty" by the steel trust court after the jury had been out overnight for 21 hours.

Nelson at once filed a motion for "arrest of judgement"—that is delay of sentence—pending an appeal, which will be argued before three Pittsburgh judges on March 10.

Judge Harry M. Montgomery granted the motion and permitted

Nelson to remain at liberty on his former \$10,000 state "sedition" case bonds (plus \$20,000 Federal Smith Act case bonds) for the present.

Nelson told the jurors that they had been influenced by the "thirteenth invisible juror—that is by war hysteria, fear and the employer"—and he said he wanted them to realize the wrong they had done to him and to civil rights.

— Detailed story on Page 4

Unionists Mass in Albany; Win Pledges on Jobless Aid Demand Hughes-Brees Law Be Wiped Out

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY.

LABOR showed its strength in the capital this week as 750 CIO, AFL, and independent unionists massed in the Legislature for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law. The scores of Republican and Democratic legislators who were told that their chances for victory at the polls next November depended on their support of the Bianchi Bill to wipe the law off the books, showed definite signs of concern following the demonstration.

Republican Assemblymen and Senators pleaded with their leaders for bills to "appease" labor with modifying amendments to the Hughes-Brees Law, and Democrats hustled back and forth to docket rooms with unemployment insurance improvements as if they were on a belt line.

But so far not a single measure except the Bianchi Bill in the Senate and its companion bill by Assemblyman Bernard Austin, calls for outright repeal of the Hughes-

Brees Law. It was on this major demand that the 750 unionists hammered away Tuesday in the capital.

THE CAVALCADE was an impressive indication that the rank and file of all major labor organizations are uniting behind the Bianchi-Austin Bill. They besieged the Legislature in such force and with such disciplined militancy that GOP as well as Democratic strategists were forced to offer some gestures of retreat.

Senate Majority Leader Arthur H. Wicks agreed to permit Bianchi to move for his repeal motion within three weeks. The Bianchi Bill is now pigeonholed in the Labor and Industry Committee where it will be buried unless continued labor pressure is exerted. Wicks' agreement was designed to waylay the frontal attack by labor for repeal and stymie the campaign. But Bianchi told a mass meeting following the day's activities in the Legislature that "there will be no compromise, no retreat—

we will fight this thing to the finish."

WICKS, nonetheless, was pressured into agreeing on a discussion with a labor committee to work out amendments on the "bad parts" of the Hughes-Brees Law—a concession he had no thought of allowing before the demonstration shook up the capital.

Sen. Thomas H. Campbell, Schenectady Republican, and a member of the Labor and Industry Committee, told the United Labor Action Committee, which sponsored Tuesday's cavalcade, that he would move for public hearings on the Bianchi Bill within three weeks. Campbell's action was prompted by the UE, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood demands for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law. All those unions are powerful influences in Schenectady, home of General Electric, which with the Standard Oil and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., virtually wrote the vicious statute to wipe out unemployment insurance in this state.

Sen. Bianchi highlighted the Tuesday activities in the Legislature with a speech in the Senate disclosing the strong turnout of all sections of organized labor at his New York City conference two weeks ago. As he recited the long rollcall of rank and file representation at this meeting the legislators listened with deeper respect. Many were seen jotting down notes and Sen. John H. Hughes, Syracuse Republican and sponsor of the Hughes-Brees Law, walked nervously around the chamber, eyed the jammed galleries, and bit his lips vexatiously.

THE DEMONSTRATION consisted of workers from all New York City boroughs, CIO, AFL and independent, and contingents joined them from Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Binghamton, Troy, Gloversville and other upstate districts.

Prominent in the demonstration by their size and leadership were the furriers, electrical workers, painters, drug clerks, building

trades workers, public employees and District 65 membership.

Negro trade unionists and community spokesmen such as James McDonald of the East Harlem Tenant and Health Groups, carried on a whirlwind one-day drive that spurred the entire delegation. The women delegates also sparked the movement, most of them either directing the most challenging questions to stuttering legislators or invigorating the contingents with their inexhaustible energy and verve.

The rally at Chancellor's Hall after the legislative conferences voted unanimously to hold weekly lobbies with one person from each large union maintaining constant vigil in Albany; to launch a petition campaign to Gov. Dewey for public hearings; to organize delegations to legislators over week-ends; to adopt shop resolutions; to map a citywide leaflet distribution, and to plan radio and television programs for support of the Bianchi-Austin bills.

War Planners Worried--People See Peace as Main Issue of '52

See Editorial on Page 5

WAR? - BUST? - OR LIVE IN PEACE WITH RUSSIA, ASKS HENRY FORD

By OSCAR WILLIAMS

DETROIT
"THERE ARE two obvious places we could go. One is to war. The other is broke. There must be another alternative. There must be some way to learn to live with Russia."

The speaker? None other than Henry Ford II, president of the multi-million dollar Ford Motor Co. He made the assertion in an interview last week with the magazine U. S. News and World Report.

What prompted him to say it? Ford gave some hard-headed "business" reasons for it:

- The big tax bite is beginning to hurt.

- He's sore because the latest cut in auto output will prevent him from overtaking Chevrolet.

- Inflation is cutting down the car market—people don't seem to be scrambling to buy right now.

IN ADDITION he made another comment which inadvertently was a tremendous confirmation of the power of the American people in making it difficult for Wall Street to choose, as of today, the war "alternative." He said:

"Today I am not sure of the frame of mind of the people. During World War II the people realized that the country was in an all-out war and the man in the street knew the objectives for which we were fighting."

For his own reasons Ford is fearful of the reckless pace with which Wall Street is racing to the twin disasters of war and depression.

HE HAS CONFIRMED, however, the major proposition made by fighters for peace all around the world, namely:

Peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union is the only alternative to a world war that would kill millions of people and spread untold destruction (with consequences that not even the president of the Ford Motor Co. can foresee with assurance).

Ford also had some other comments that auto workers will find of acute interest, especially in view of the frantic appeals of UAW president Reuther for more war production as the "answer" to the unemployment problem.

FORD PREDICTED that unemployment in Detroit would reach 200,000 by April of this year.

And he emphatically asserted that even more war production would not begin to take up the slack. He said:

"Our defense contracts will not employ the total number of people we will have to lay off because of cutbacks in civilian production."

He revealed that his company had reduced its working force in the Detroit area alone by 25,730 since 1950. And he added that every one of Ford's war contracts is going into a new facility.

Thus, finding "some way to learn to live with Russia" is of even more importance to the auto worker who is out of a job than it is for the president of the Ford Motor Co.

It's a matter of bread and butter and shoes for the kids, to say nothing of life or death.



HENRY FORD II

PRAYERS SUNDAY TO MARK MARTINSVILLE 7 MURDERS

ONE YEAR AGO, the first of seven innocent Negroes was executed in Virginia, falsely charged with "rape."

Throughout the nation, Saturday and Sunday, in Negro churches, in chapters of the Civil Rights Congress and the NAACP, in trade unions and in people's organizations, here and abroad, people of all colors will pause to pay tribute to the memory of the seven innocent martyrs of Martinsville, Va.

At 12 minutes after 8 a.m. on Feb. 2, 1951, a doctor in the state prison at Richmond, Va., examined the lifeless body of a young Negro American, Joe Henry Hampton, 20, and pronounced him dead. Within less than an hour, three more young Negroes followed Hampton to the electric chair.

On Feb. 5, the last of the seven Negro martyrs were executed. When the state of Virginia had declared the last of them dead, the whole world knew that the seven Martinsville Martyrs had been legally lynched solely because they were Negroes.

In addition to Hampton, they were: Howard Lee Hairston, 19; Booker T. Millner, 20; Frank Hairston, Jr., 19; Francis DeSales Grayson, 39, father of five children; John Clabon Taylor, 21, and James Luther Hairston, 22. At the

very moment they went to their death, the same U. S. government which had legally lynched them pardoned 28 Nazi criminals who had been convicted of murdering unarmed American prisoners of war.

Patterson Tells of Genocide Fight, Plan for Colonial People's Parley

A FIGHTING SON returned to Harlem this week and Rockland Palace Ballroom rocked with militant fervor in welcoming him home from the fight to enlist the world against government-sponsored and

government-condoned genocide against Negroes by the U. S. government.

A few days after arriving from Paris where he presented the Negro people's petition against U. S.

genocide, William L. Patterson, Civil Rights head who has devoted a lifetime to freedom and democracy, reported to the cheering audience:

- Representatives of various small nations and colonies had agreed to have Dr. W. E. B. DuBois call a conference of colored and colonial nations to discuss two points—ways to peace and the right of sovereignty.

- Talks with the Chinese People's Government Ambassador to Romania and the Korean Minister, both of whom, he said, represent "our allies" in the fight for freedom.

- The U. S. delegates to the UN, using the "weapon (of terror and economic pressure) they have used to dehumanize us" to get support of other delegations in tabling the genocide petition.

- Negro UN functionaries—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Channing Tobias—and State Department Representative Mrs. Edith Sampson ignored him until after the petition was introduced. Then Tobias chided him for "embarrassing" "your government. (They, Patterson observed, "were big men, representatives of a government of lynchers; I was a little man—I only represented you, the people.")

- Korean and Chinese officials told him they would see that a copy of the petition against genocide would get into the hands of every prisoner of war to acquaint them with the kind of democracy they were spreading.

Patterson called on the NAACP leaders to unite with all organizations of the Negro people to fight the terror wave against Negro rights, and pledged the full resources of the CRC in the fight for unity.

There were few dry eyes when Miss Beulah Richardson, poet, dramatist and actress, read her poem of greeting which ended:

"Lead On, William, this nation must feel the march of 150,000,000 feet! Lead on, William, lead on!"

Whether the more than 4,000 persons were cheering Paul Robeson as he told of the one billion people in the world on the side of American Negro freedom, or stamp their feet in approval of Mrs. Charlotte Bass' announcement of the Negro women's plan to "march on Washington" to demand their rights, or smiling bitterly when Patterson characterized Dr. Tobias "an Uncle Tom in two languages" for having written in French against the Negro people's petition—through it all there was the spirit of fight.

They broke into applause when Patterson declared that "My government is not at war with them (Korea and China). The government that is at war with them is the enemy of me, my people and my country. And until we recognize there is a difference between our government and our country, we cannot win our freedom."



FLOODS HIT OHIO VALLEY and inundated towns in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Cities and towns, like this section of Harmony, Pa., flooded by the rising Conoquenessing Creek, were evacuated.

West Indians Angered by Exclusion Law

THE WEST INDIAN community of New York was up in arms this week, and planning action to defeat the McCarran Senate Immigration Bill that will limit to 100 West Indian immigrants into the United States.

Introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nevada), author of the police-state bill, it passed the Senate Judiciary Committee Monday. McCarran is chairman as well as head of that committee's sub-committee on immigration.

A similar bill has been introduced into the House by Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania who is urging early House action.

John D. Silvera, spokesman for New York Republican Rep. Jacob K. Javits said that Javits opposed such measures.

Meanwhile Mrs. Dorothy Strange of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born denounced the bill as "attempting to take up where the defeated Judd Bill left off, and we will oppose this new bill the same as we fought against the other quota bill."

The new bill, while providing for the removal of racial barriers to immigrations affecting Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, Burmese, Siamese and other Asians besides setting up the 100 quota incorporates the McCarran Subversives Control Act under whose provisions West Indians who fight racial discrimination could be considered as "undesirable" for immigration.

Florida Sheriffs Hear KKK Chief, McGrath Ducks Action on Slaying

By ABNER W. BERRY

THREE WEEKS AFTER the fatal bomb placed by white supremacy assassins, went off under the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida, there was a gathering of the 67 sheriffs charged with keeping order in the state.

Meeting at Daytona Beach last week these men ran true to racist form. An honored member of the gathering was Willis McCall, the sheriff who defied the U.S. Supreme Court and executed—and killed in cold blood—the Negro prisoner, Samuel Shepherd, last November while enroute to court for a new trial ordered by the high court.

LETTING the world know that as between justice and white supremacy, they chose the latter, these minions of the law emphasized the fact by inviting to their meeting as an honored guest the Grand Dragon of the Florida Klan, Bill Hendrix. And the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, severe critics of McCall's wanton violence, was treated as an act benefiting the state of Florida.

The meeting of the sheriffs was in effect a meeting to drink in defense of the right to kill Negroes. Dragon Hendrix told the sheriffs it was just awful the way the state was raising such a "fuss" over the Groveland case.

and the Harry T. Moore murder."

Justifying the cowardly assassination of the Moores, Hendrix declared with the approval of the sheriffs that Moore was more than "just a Negro." And he followed with the murderers' magic defense, whether in Florida or Korea or the Suez Canal Zone or South Africa: "He was a Communist and a trouble maker in this state."

HENDRIX, the Klan leader, spoke last week for the law enforcement agencies of Florida. As a candidate for governor, the inciter of violence and murder declared his program to be:

"No Negroes in white schools; clean out all Communists and Socialists; protect all Florida peace officers against attack by Communist Negro organizations like the NAACP, and return the beaches stolen by the Jews at Miami Beach."

These are the sentiments of the men charged with protecting the lives and property of ALL citizens in Florida. But let Hendrix, spokesman for the Florida sheriffs, continue:

"Send every bulldozer in the state road department down to Miami Beach rip out all the seawalls and give the beaches back to the gentiles."

The sheriffs' device of having Hendrix develop the program they did not want to take public respon-

sibility for is transparent. It was clear from the sheriffs' conclave that no Negro can expect any justice from these "peace officers" and their superiors who represent the same political forces.

MEANTIME, while murder of Negroes is publicly incited and condoned, the federal government and its agencies are playing ostrich. While the very republican form of government he is duty bound to guarantee by the Constitution is destroyed, President Truman remains quiet or does some legal fishing for "judisdiction."

The world should know by now that Florida has not had a democratic government since 1877. Walter White said recently that "law and order have broken down in Florida." He was right. It broke down a long time ago, and the killings there are the most reliable signals of its lawlessness. And every day that the federal government refuses to act it is allying itself with the present terror conspiracy in Florida concealed in the shrouds of government.

Or did Attorney General McGrath have some of his G-men present to hear Hendrix, of not to arrest, at least to gather evidence against this obvious anti-American hate monger who inspired murder?

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The Deadline--MARCH 3

AN EMERGENCY APPEAL!

On March 3, sixteen of the seventeen Communist and working class leaders arrested under the thought-control Smith Act in New York are scheduled to go to trial.

The political atmosphere in our country began to change since we were arrested last June 20. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls "the black silence of fear," have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison.

Taking stock of this new situation, William Z. Foster has declared that the forces of war and fascism can be defeated in this new round of Smith Act trials.

We New York Smith Act defendants are going into court determined to fight to win!

Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interest of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for peace, full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress.

We are determined to defend ourselves against the lies and slanders of stoolpigeon perjurers by explaining the truth of our Communist views, program and activities.

We know that the American workers, the Negro people, and all who defend the Bill of Rights and peace have many responsibilities today.

We know that it takes dollars to help organize the growing peace sentiment of the American people, to defend the rights of labor and the Negro people, to finance the fight for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

We know it takes dollars to keep alive and expand the circulation of THE WORKER, DAILY WORKER, and the language press, all weapons in the struggle against the Smith Act.

We pay special tribute to the workers and common people of New York, Communist and non-Communist, who last summer came forward with \$202,000 to free us from jail when Truman's Justice Department illegally revoked the bail posted by the Civil Rights Congress bail fund.

But—despite these heavy drains on the resources of the progressive movement—the needs of our defense cannot be reduced.

Once the trial begins, the cost of the daily transcript alone will run to some \$1,500 a week. The total legal costs of the case of the eleven averaged \$7,000 a week. Our budget in this case calls for a drastic cut in legal fees. But we are obliged to assume other heavy obligations.

Since last October the Self Defense Committee of the Seventeen has contributed almost \$6,000 to help finance the Pittsburgh trials. We must share the burden of appealing the 20-year conviction of Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda, as well as the cost of the coming Smith Act trial involving the six indicted in Pittsburgh.

The case of the eleven members of the Communist Party Na-



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, chairman of the Communist Party, in an article published by the Daily Worker, January 14, 1952: "Let us all do our part in this historic battle by rallying with our utmost strength to fight through the current court cases, BY RAISING FUNDS, publicizing the trials among the workers, and mobilizing the masses to demand repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts."

tional Committee convicted in Judge Medina's court is by no means closed. The fight to free our imprisoned comrades goes on. It includes both the exploration of new legal steps to reopen their case, and plans for launching a mass campaign for amnesty.

Finally, we know from the whole history of labor defense that court battles can only be won if millions of Americans learn what is at stake and are organized to fight for justice and freedom through their trade unions, civic and fraternal groups.

We are determined to do all in our power to bring the truth about our case to the American people. Among other things, we plan to publish a regular newsletter reporting our trial—and mail it to 125,000 people in New York and throughout the country. Each issue of this newsletter will cost \$3,000. Whether it is a weekly or a monthly letter depends solely on the funds available to us.

The response to our earlier appeals has been heartening. More than \$63,000 has come directly to the Self-Defense Committee from August 1 to February 1. Almost half of this amount was raised in New York—much of it through the independent activities of the Self-

Defense Committee (meetings, advertisements, sales of Christmas seals, etc.).

Other parts of the country, where there are no Smith Act cases, have responded generously. We especially express our appreciation to Illinois, which has contributed over \$10,000. Other areas heard from are New England \$1,800; Eastern Pennsylvania, \$5,000; New Jersey, \$2,000; Ohio, \$2,400; Wisconsin, \$880; Connecticut, \$500; Colorado, \$500; Minnesota and the Dakotas, \$300; Indiana, \$200; Michigan, \$140, and Virginia, \$125.

The expenses of preparing our defense—plus the need of the Pittsburgh cases and the attempt to win a rehearing in the case of the eleven—have already eaten up all but a small portion of what has been raised.

With the trial scheduled to begin only five weeks from now, we find ourselves without sufficient funds to guarantee an effective defense.

We are therefore forced to issue this Emergency Appeal, calling on all our friends and all defenders of the Bill of Rights TO RAISE \$100,000 BEFORE MARCH THIRD.

WATCH THE WORKER AND DAILY WORKER FOR A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON FUND RAISING METHODS AND MATERIALS.

THOUSANDS OF NON-COMMUNISTS IN YOUR SHOP, TRADE UNION AND COMMUNITY ARE EAGER TO HELP—GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO GIVE!

\$100,000 in five weeks is a big order. BUT WE ARE CONFIDENT YOU CAN FILL IT—AND WILL!

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Pettis Perry

'Murder!' Is Charge Hurlled at Mine Boss

By Carl Hirsch

MINE OPERATORS and state officials are not going to be able to "file and forget" the West Frankfort mine disaster in which 119 Illinois miners were killed just before Christmas.

What they hoped would be a routine whitewash at a coroner's inquest last week turned into a raging condemnation of the mine bosses.

A miner faced them and cried out: "You should be tried for murder, all of you!"

He was Virgil B. Morthland, whose brother Harry was killed in the West Frankfort disaster.

He retold the grim and prophetic words of his brother a few

nights before the explosion: "If the management doesn't do something (about the hazardous condition of the mine), an explosion is going to turn that damn mine wrong side out before Christmas."

At the inquest, Morthland turned to mine superintendent John R. Foster and told him to his face: "It's a disgrace to let men like you murder those of us who work in your mine."

Coroner David J. Clayton and State's Attorney Joseph W. Hickman quickly concluded the inquest with a report that gave the mine operators a clean bill of health. But this in turn set into motion a stormy protest campaign which was spreading this week throughout the coal fields.

ONE of the central targets of this indignation is Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, whose presidential hopes may be in the balance, depending on the aftermath of the West Frankfort tragedy.

These new facts emerged this week:

- Relatives of the mine victims began circulating petitions demanding that Stevenson bring about a state grand jury investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the December 21 explosion.

The petition was initiated by Mrs. Juanita Huffstutler and Mrs. Lester Huffstutler of Benton, Ill., the wife and mother of one of the dead miners.

- Stevenson was barraged with protests following the announcement of State's Attorney Hickman that he was "not considering any further investigation" into criminal aspects of the disaster, and the statement by Stevenson's Director of Mines, Walter Eadie, that he does not intend to file any complaint against the mine owners.

- It was disclosed that the management of the Orient No. 2 mine had reduced its safety measures after Stevenson took office. A report revealed that the company had cut by 50 percent its purchase of rock dust, used to neutralize the deadly coal dust which propagated the gas explosion and raised the toll of dead to 119.

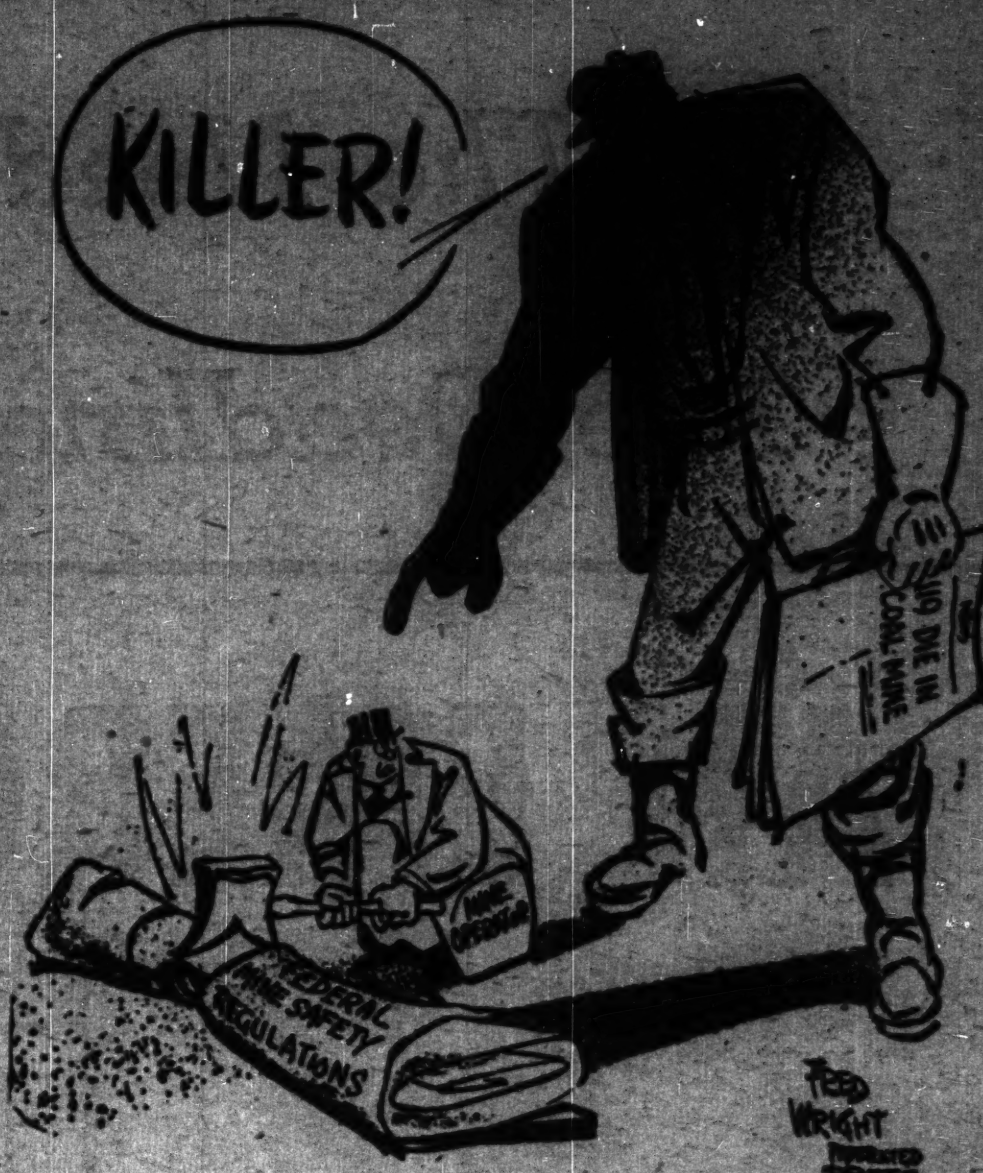
- The big UMW Local 9018 at Zeigler, Illinois demanded that Stevenson fire Eadie, charging that he was "instrumental in the cause of the explosion."

BEFORE his appointment by Stevenson, Eadie was for 25 years an official of the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co., and superintendent of the "tomb mine," Orient No. 2 at West Frankfort.

The miners union has condemned Eadie for his efforts to whitewash the company and ridiculed his theory that the blast was set off by a cigarette lit by one of the miners.

Eadie was suspected of responsibility for a report by a University of Illinois professor, Harold L. Walker, who this week recommended that miners be searched for cigarettes before going down into the pits.

IN REPLY, Wayne Rush, financial



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A Concert-Lecture with

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Music by DIMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

Saturday, February 2nd
2 showings: 8:30 & 10:30 p.m.

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ADMISSION: \$1.00

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what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

SAT. NITE FILM CLUB presents the
challenge to all Presidential Candidates—
"The Roosevelt Story," the magnificent
film biography—music by Earl Robinson.
3 showings beginning at 8:30 p.m. sharp.
Social all evening Feb. 2 at 111 W. 88th
St. Admission to members only \$1. Film
Division ASP.

JEFFERSON FILM CLUB presents "Life
in Bloom" a biographical film depicting
the life of Soviet scientist L. V. Michurin.
Music by Dimitri Shostakovich. Sat. Feb.
2—3 showings: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining
and dancing in the Lounge. Admission \$1
at the Jefferson School, 575 8th Ave.,
N.Y.C.

THE 15th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT
AND DANCE by the Greek Fur Workers
Union, Local 70, Saturday, Feb. 2, at
8:30 p.m. at Manhattan Center, 34th St.
and 8th Ave. Variety Program and dancing
to 3 a.m. with Greek, American and Span-
ish Music. Admission \$2 including tax.

IF YOU haven't been to one of our
warm informal peace parties, you can
remedy it this Saturday, at 8 p.m. 257
Seventh Ave. (24th and 25th Sts.). Con-
tribution \$1. Come and bring your friends!
New York Veterans for Peace.

CONCERT AND LECTURE celebrating
Jewish Music Month. Jewish People Phil-
harmonic Chorus, Feb. 2, 8:30 p.m.
109 Second Ave. Chorus, soloists, organ.
Jewish Music in a Changing World. Leo
Kopf, conductor will talk on Jewish music
—Jewish Folk Music—Jewish Music in
America at 109 Second Ave.

Bronx

YURI SHUL, author "One Foot in
America" story teller, will give one of
his inimitable talks on folklore and Louis
Weinstock, Morris Gerner, and Louis Den
will speak at Local 905 hall, 1039 E. 163rd
St. Hunts Point, on Saturday, Feb. 2 at
8 p.m. All are invited. No admission.

Brooklyn

IF THERE'S NOTHING DOING this
Saturday—and you're lonesome and blue
—the silver lining is shining at our Party
—dancing—refreshments at the East Flat-
bush LYL, 209 E. 51st St. Contr. 75c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL presents its
first feature in celebration of Negro His-
tory Week "Music of the Negro Libera-
tion" a concert-lecture with Nadyne
Brewer, Sidney Finkelstein, Lucy Brown
Sunday, Feb. 3 at 3 p.m. Refreshments.
Contribution \$1 (50 cents to students) at
the Jefferson School of Social Science,
575 Sixth Ave., NYC.

HERBERT APTHEKER, noted historian
speaks on "The Negro and the Jewish
People" Sunday, Feb. 3, 2:30 p.m.; ALP,
220 W. 80th St. (E-way). Subs. 75c.

Brooklyn

RALLY AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM AND
JIMCROW—Howard Fast, noted author and
fighter for Civil Rights and Bee Goodlow
and other speakers at the Brighton
Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Av.,
Sunday eve. Feb. 3 at 8:30 p.m. Aus-
pices Community Organ.

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cial secretary of the Ziegler U. M.
W. A. local, issued an angry state-
ment which declared:

"Were you aware, Mr. Eadie,
that cutting torches, arc welders,
hot hooks, spark-throwing gener-
ators, flaming trolley locomotives,
non-permissible cutting machines
and other arc and spark-making
machines were being used in this
mine every day I say, certainly
you were, but this could not be
changed without cost to your
former employers."

The cigarette theory was com-
pletely discarded by federal mine
inspectors. A report this week by
Secretary of the Interior Oscar L.
Chapman drew these conclusions
about the causes of the West
Frankfort blast:

"This disaster was made pos-
sible because abandoned workings
were not sealed, because the mine
was not properly ventilated, be-
cause the coal dust hazard was not
adequately dealt with and because
electric machines were not kept in
safe condition."

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NEW JERSEY EDITION The Worker

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Protect Our Cities

All of us can sympathize with the desperate plea of an Elizabeth parent, after the new air tragedy in that city, that a human chain be formed to block the runways of Newark airport. Indeed, some such dramatic demonstration of the people's wrath may be needed to overcome the callousness with which the airline corporations, like all the big trusts, disregard human life. And all the political tools of Big Business—in this case, including the Port of New York Authority—must also feel the people's fury. But a full program to end the threat of such disasters is urgently needed. We recommend that the following program be taken up in the trade unions, civic organizations, parents groups

and churches throughout the states:

1. Build planes for peace. Outmoded and worn-out planes are still in use because all new aircraft are built for war. The Federal government must be forced to plan for modern airliners, not bombers.
2. Install modern guiding and landing equipment in our civilian airports, instead of in Japan or North Africa.
3. Demand that the Port Authority and other officials relocate airports safely, away from crowded residential areas. Provide fast, cheap transportation to them for passengers and workers.
4. The giant airlines must be forced to pay full damages to the Elizabeth victims.

Jersey Officials Join in Protests on Florida Terror

Trenton Case Defendant III

TRENTON, N. J. — Collis English, one of the Trenton Two, suffered a heart attack last weekend, and has been transferred to the hospital in State Prison.

English, young Navy veteran who contracted heart disease and malaria while overseas, is one of two Negro men convicted by the jury that freed four of the world-famous "Trenton Six", framed on a murder charge.

English and Ralph Cooper were jailed for life as "accessories" to a crime which, according to the State's own case, was never committed.

A rally supporting their Supreme Court appeal will be held 8 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the ILGWU Auditorium, 3 William St., Newark. Speakers will be Judge Hubert T. Delaney of the NAACP, Patrick Murphy of the ACLU, and Prof. H. H. Wilson of the Princeton Committee.

Must Stand Together, Youth Rally Is Told

NEWARK.—A U. S. Congressman, two State Assemblymen, three ministers and an array of youth and adult leaders from churches and civic organizations paid tribute to Florida Martyrs Harry and Harriet Moore at a Young Peoples Memorial Meeting in Newark's Alumni House.

Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio, of Newark, sent a message from Washington expressing "outrage and sorrow."

"I trust," the message stated, "that the martyred Mr. and Mrs. Moore, who died for the American principles for which they worked so valiantly, will not have given their lives in vain, but rather that this tragedy will provide the needed stimulus to obtain at long last the enactment of civil rights legislation by the Congress."

The two authors of the unanimously-passed State Assembly resolution demanding Federal intervention in Florida spoke at the meeting.

Assemblyman Edward T. Bowser told the closely-packed audience that he would make every effort to see that the murderers are brought to justice. But he warned that action by public officials will be effective only to the extent that the people organize to back it up.

"Some cannot speak in Florida," Assemblyman Samuel Saiber said to applause, "but we do dare to speak out for all to hear."

Expressing the hope that every state legislature will follow the lead of New Jersey, the Assemblyman warned that the "hoodlums who formerly used ropes and guns now use dynamite, and they will use the atom-bomb if we don't stop them."

Saiber also warned that the bombings inevitably will spread

CAPITAL MEETING

Delegates are now being chosen in Jersey organizations for the Washington civil rights mobilization scheduled for Feb. 17-18. The mobilization is sponsored by the NAACP and 25 other national organizations, including AFL, CIO, the major Jewish organizations, churches and other organizations.

Pre-conference registration and accreditation by the national parent body are required of delegates.

"to California, to Maine, and—yes—New Jersey" if not halted.

"If you want to be free and equal human beings, you must have courage," was the message brought by the Rev. Harold S. Williamson, of Jersey City.

Rev. Williamson's own courage was warmly applauded as he told of his trip to Florida to attend the Klan-menaced funeral of Mrs. Moore. He was part of a delegation which then called on the Governor of Florida, Fuller Warren, to demand punishment of the guilty.

The Governor increased the reward offered for the apprehension of the bombers to \$5,000, and then invited the delegation to the first mixed luncheon in the history of Florida's State House.

Declaring that "freedom is everybody's job," the Rev. Melvin Bullock, fiery young pastor of the Hopewell Baptist Church, called on young people and their organizations to "stand as a united force" to halt the terror.

"If we are frightened by labels and red-baiting," he said, "there will be more Harriet Moore funerals."

He urged a permanent youth committee to fight for equal rights, and suggested that a day of national mourning should be set (Continued on Page 8)

Congressmen, Mayor Voice Indignation, Labor, Civic Leaders Address Rally

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—U.S. Senators H. Alexander Smith and Robert Hendrickson, Rep. Clifford Case and Mayor Carlyle Crane have sent messages adding their protest to those community leaders and organizations at the protest rally demanding federal action to stop terrorism in Florida.

The rally, held in the Fifth St. YWCA, was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and endorsed by the Council of Jewish Women, League of Women Voters, B'nai B'rith, and local unions.

Mrs. Lucille, a NAACP national secretary, said that "the blood of Harry Moore is on the hands of the Governor of Florida and on the Congressmen who voted down every piece of constructive legislation."

Two labor leaders pointed to the economic roots of the genocidal attacks on the Negro people.

Archer Cole, international representative of the United Electrical workers, declared that "discrimination hurts all working people."

Dan Healy, of District 4, CIO Electrical workers, stated that "the instigators of racial violence are protecting their economic control and wealth."

Rabbi S. E. Nathanson, of Temple Sholem, said that "fear of any sort must not deter us from protesting."

Rev. Ralph Haas, of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, and attorney Albert Fiorvanti also spoke. Dr. Lawrence W. Thomas, local NAACP president, presided.

The meeting was announced by a full-page advertisement in the Plainfield Courier-News and by leaflet distributed in the shopping district. Over 200 people attended.

Resolutions passed at the rally demanded that Pres. Truman (who was also asked to discontinue vacations in Florida) insure vigorous Federal action to apprehend the criminals.

The gathering resolved to keep all community organizations informed of developments in the case, and also to begin to tackle discrimination in Plainfield itself. It was pointed out that the YWCA in which the meeting was held is segregated.

SEND PROTESTS

NEWARK.—The semi-official Civil Rights Commission, has sent letters to Pres. Truman, Attorney-General McGrath, and other officials demanding a Federal probe into the Florida violence, which is branded a "menace to the institutions of a free democratic government." Chairman David M. Litwin also called for action to prevent similar outbreaks in the future.

The bombing outrages against Negroes, Jews and Catholics occupied top place on the agenda of the annual meeting of the state advisory board of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. National director Benjamin Epstein led the discussion.

More in Jersey Condemn UMT

More New Jersey organizations acted this week in opposition to the Universal Military Training bill which provides for at least eight years service for all 18-year-olds.

The officers of the Rahway Methodist Church issued a statement condemning the UMT plan as unnecessary and undesirable.

The Toma River local of the Farmers Union issued an appeal to farmers to "help prevent the militarization of our great nation." The statement pointed out that the measure would "mean that our tradition of civilian control of a democratic nation will be destroyed."

The Central Jersey Committee for Peaceful Alternatives also spoke out against the UMT proposal in a statement issued over the signature of Addie Weber, secretary. Their statement stressed that the plan for putting the whole young generation in uniform is in no way necessary for the defense of our country.

All protesting groups pointed out that time is short for defeating the measure, which must be acted on within the first 45 legislative days of this session of Congress. Hearings are being held by the House Armed Services Committee. Carl Vinson, chairman.

STATE AFL BACKS FIGHT FOR PAY HIKES

Protest as Newark Cops Attack Striking Prudential Agents; Public Service Drivers, Teachers Press for Pay Increases

NEWARK.—State AFL leaders moved into action this week to back up the mounting struggles for pay increases by thousands of AFL teachers, insurance agents and bus drivers.

Mounted police charged into a mass picket line of over two thousand striking Prudential insurance agents here. The 200 cops also charged into a delegation of hundreds of workers from other AFL unions led by former Mayor Vincent J. Murphy. The shouting, singing pickets kept the line going, chanting at the "lousy \$30 a week scabs" leaving the struck firm.

The Essex Trade Council sent a protest to city officials over the police "riding herd over the orderly pickets." The State AFL sent a similar protest, and also called for a Congressional investigation

of the "huge sums Prudential is spending in this bitter fight against trade unionism."

On the motion of Mrs. Sadie Reich of the International Ladies Garment Workers union, the State AFL set up a special committee to collect food and clothing for agents, on strike since Dec. 1. A good response is reported on the appeal to all members of organized labor to contribute \$1 each to the strikers. Checks should go to the State AFL office, 790 Broad St. Newark.

Bus drivers employed by Public Service voted 5655 to 100 to strike on Feb. 1 if the company does not meet demands for a 10 cent general wage increase, additional pension and welfare benefits, and a cost of living increase clause. The drivers also demand a 40-hour

week at the same take-home pay as the present 44-hour week. The drivers are members of the AFL Street, Rail & Motor Coach union.

Union teachers in a number of cities were sparking the fight for well-deserved wage increases. In Jersey City they were successful in getting the minimum raised from \$2,900 to \$3,100 and the maximum from \$5,700 to \$6,500.

In Newark the entire faculties of over 30 schools wired Mayor Villani protesting his stand against salary increases. Local 481 Teachers Union AFL, which earlier ran a large newspaper ad stating their case to the public, accused Villani of "making education a political football." The Teachers Association wired Governor Driscoll to "rectify this grave injustice." The union is asking \$300 a year increase.

Cops Let Man Die

MONTCLAIR.—Two policemen here are under fire for permitting a Negro worker to die after finding him unconscious. The two, Giro Arminio and John Whelan, deposited the dying man on a porch chair and left after finding him on the sidewalk. Three hours later he was found dead. Arminio resigned from the force after citizens protested the brutal neglect. The deceased, William Reed, was a coal carrier.

SEND A LIMERICK

Rub-a-dub,
Go out, get a sub—
And join the mammoth, sensational Jersey Worker—Limerick contest. Here's the latest entry, from "Constant Reader," which came with a sub attached.

A magnate in Upper Montclair sat back in his plush easy chair, said, "This paper has facts about my rebate tax—
This Worker sure gets in my hair."

WAR? - BUST? - OR LIVE IN PEACE WITH RUSSIA, ASKS HENRY FORD

By OSCAR WILLIAMS

DETROIT
"THERE ARE two obvious places we could go. One is to war. The other is broke. There must be another alternative. There must be some way to learn to live with Russia."

The speaker? None other than Henry Ford II, president of the multi-million dollar Ford Motor Co. He made the assertion in an interview last week with the magazine U. S. News and World Report.

What prompted him to say it? Ford gave some hard-headed "business" reasons for it:

- The big tax bite is beginning to hurt.

- He's sore because the latest cut in auto output will prevent him from overtaking Chevrolet.

- Inflation is cutting down the car market—"people don't seem to be scrambling to buy right now."

IN ADDITION he made another comment which inadvertently was a tremendous confirmation of the power of the American people in making it difficult for Wall Street to choose, as of today, the war "alternative." He said:

"Today I am not sure of the frame of mind of the people. During World War II the people realized that the country was in an all-out war and the man in the street knew the objectives for which we were fighting."

For his own reasons Ford is fearful of the reckless pace with which Wall Street is racing to the twin disasters of war and depression.

HE HAS CONFIRMED, however, the major proposition made by fighters for peace all around the world, namely:

Peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union is the only alternative to a world war that would kill millions of people and spread untold destruction (with consequences that not even the president of the Ford Motor Co. can foresee with assurance).

Ford also had some other comments that auto workers will find of acute interest, especially in view of the frantic appeals of UAW president Reuther for more war production as the "answer" to the unemployment problem.

FORD PREDICTED that unemployment in Detroit would reach 200,000 by April of this year.

And he emphatically asserted that even more war production would not begin to take up the slack. He said:

"Our defense contracts will not employ the total number of people we will have to lay off because of cutbacks in civilian production."

He revealed that his company had reduced its working force in the Detroit area alone by 25,730 since 1950. And he added that every one of Ford's war contracts is going into a new facility.

Thus, finding "some way to learn to live with Russia" is of even more importance to the auto worker who is out of a job than it is for the president of the Ford Motor Co.

It's a matter of bread and butter and shoes for the kids, to say nothing of life or death.



HENRY FORD II

PRAYERS SUNDAY TO MARK MARTINSVILLE 7 MURDERS

ONE YEAR AGO, the first of seven innocent Negroes was executed in Virginia, falsely charged with "rape."

Throughout the nation, Saturday and Sunday, in Negro churches, in chapters of the Civil Rights Congress and the NAACP, in trade unions and in people's organizations, here and abroad, people of all colors will pause to pay tribute to the memory of the seven innocent martyrs of Martinsville, Va.

At 12 minutes after 8 a.m. on Feb. 2, 1951, a doctor in the state prison at Richmond, Va., examined the lifeless body of a young Negro American, Joe Henry Hampton, 20, and pronounced him dead. Within less than an hour, three more young Negroes followed Hampton to the electric chair.

On Feb. 5, the last of the seven Negro martyrs were executed. When the state of Virginia had declared the last of them dead, the whole world knew that the seven Martinsville Martyrs had been legally lynched solely because they were Negroes.

In addition to Hampton, they were: Howard Lee Hairston, 19; Booker T. Miller, 20; Francis DeSales Grayson, 39, father of five children; John Clabon Taylor, 21, and James Luther Hairston, 22. At the

very moment they went to their death, the same U. S. government which had legally lynched them pardoned 28 Nazi criminals who had been convicted of murdering unarmed American prisoners of war.



FLOODS HIT OHIO VALLEY and inundated towns in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Cities and towns, like this section of Harmony, Pa., flooded by the rising Conoquenessing Creek, were evacuated.

West Indians Angered by Exclusion Law

THE WEST INDIAN community of New York was up in arms this week and planning action to defeat the McCarran Senate Immigration Bill that will limit to 100 West Indian immigrants into the United States.

Introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nevada), author of the police-state bill, it passed the Senate Judiciary Committee Monday. McCarran is chairman as well as head of that committee's sub-committee on immigration.

A similar bill has been introduced into the House by Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania who is urging early House action.

John D. Silvera, spokesman for New York Republican Rep. Jacob K. Javits said that Javits opposed such measures.

Meanwhile Mrs. Dorothy Strange of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born denounced the bill as "attempting to take up where the defeated Judd Bill left off, and we will oppose this new bill the same as we fought against the other quota bill."

The new bill, while providing for the removal of racial barriers to immigrants affecting Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Burmese, Siamese and other Asians besides setting up the 100 quota incorporates the McCarran Subversive Control Act under whose provisions West Indians who fight racial discrimination could be considered as "undesirable."

Patterson Tells of Genocide Fight, Plan for Colonial People's Parley

A FIGHTING SON returned to Harlem this week and Rockland Palace Ballroom rocked with militant fervor in welcoming him home from the fight to enlist the world against government-sponsored and

government-condoned genocide against Negroes by the U. S. government.

A few days after arriving from Paris where he presented the Negro people's petition against U. S.

genocide, William L. Patterson, Civil Rights head who has devoted a lifetime to freedom and democracy, reported to the cheering audience:

- Representatives of various small nations and colonies had agreed to have Dr. W. E. B. DuBois call a conference of colored and colonial nations to discuss two points—ways to peace and the right of sovereignty.

- Talks with the Chinese People's Government Ambassador to Romania and the Korean Minister, both of whom, he said, represent "our allies" in the fight for freedom.

- The U. S. delegates to the UN, using the "weapon" (of terror and economic pressure) they have used to dehumanize us "to get support of other delegations in tabling the genocide petition."

- Negro UN functionaries—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Channing Tobias—and State Department Representative Mrs. Edith Sampson ignored him until after the petition was introduced. Then Tobias chided him for "embarrassing" your government. (They, Patterson observed, "were big men, representatives of a government of lynchers; I was a little man—I only represented you, the people.")

- Korean and Chinese officials told him they would see that a copy of the petition against genocide would get into the hands of every prisoner of war to acquaint them with the kind of democracy they were spreading.

Patterson called on the NAACP leaders to unite with all organizations of the Negro people to fight the terror wave against Negro rights, and pledged the full resources of the CRC in the fight for unity.

There were few dry eyes when Miss Beulah Richardson, poet, dramatist and actress, read her poem of greeting which ended:

"Lead On, William, this nation must feel the march of 150,000,000 feet! Lead on, William, lead on!"

Whether the more than 4,000 persons were cheering Paul Robeson as he told of the one billion people in the world on the side of American Negro freedom, or stamp their feet in approval of Mrs. Charlotte Bass' announcement of the Negro women's plan to "march on Washington" to demand their rights, or smiling bitterly when Patterson characterized Dr. Tobias "an Uncle Tom in two languages" for having written in French against the Negro people's petition—through it all there was the spirit of fight.

They broke into applause when Patterson declared that "My government is not at war with them (Korea and China). The government that is at war with them is the enemy of me, my people and my country. And until we recognize there is a difference between our government and our country, we cannot win our freedom."

Florida Sheriffs Hear KKK Chief, McGrath Ducks Action on Slaying

By ABNER W. BERRY

THREE WEEKS AFTER the fatal bomb, placed by white supremacy assassins, went off under the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida, there was a gathering of the 67 sheriffs charged with keeping order in the state.

Meeting at Daytona Beach last week these men ran true to racist form. An honored member of the gathering was Willis McCall, the sheriff who defied the U.S. Supreme Court and executed—and killed in cold blood—the Negro prisoner, Samuel Shepherd, last November while enroute to court for a new trial ordered by the high court.

LETTING the world know that as between justice and white supremacy, they chose the latter, these minions of the law emphasized the fact by inviting to their meeting as an honored guest the Grand Dragon of the Florida Klan, Bill Hendrix. And the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, severe critics of McCall's wanton violence, was treated as an act benefitting the state of Florida.

The meeting of the sheriffs was a effect a meeting to drum up defense of the right to kill Negroes. Hendrix told the sheriffs it was just awful the way the state of Florida was being run. He said the state was being run like a "grocery store" and that the state was being run like a "grocery store."

and the Harry T. Moore murder." Justifying the cowardly assassination of the Moores, Hendrix declared with the approval of the sheriffs that Moore was more than "just a Negro." And he followed with the murderers' magic defense, whether in Florida or Korea or the Suez Canal Zone or South Africa: "He was a Communist and a trouble maker in this state."

HENDRIX, the Klan leader, spoke last week for the law enforcement agencies of Florida. As a candidate for governor, the inciter of violence and murder declared his program to be:

"No Negroes in white schools; clean out all Communists and Socialists; protect all Florida peace officers against attack by Communist Negro organizations like the NAACP, and return the beaches stolen by the Jews at Miami Beach."

These are the sentiments of the men charged with protecting the lives and property of ALL citizens in Florida. But let Hendrix, spokesman for the Florida sheriffs, continue:

"Send every bulldozer in the state road department down to Miami Beach rip out all the seawalls and give the beaches back to the gentiles."

The sheriffs' device of having Hendrix develop the program they did not want to take public respon-

sibility for is transparent. It was clear from the sheriffs' conclave that no Negro can expect any justice from these "peace officers" and their superiors who represent the same political forces.

MEANTIME, while murder of Negroes is publicly incited and condoned, the federal government and its agencies are playing ostrich. While the very republican form of government he is duty bound to guarantee by the Constitution is destroyed, President Truman remains quiet or does some legal fishing for "judisdiction."

The world should know by now that Florida has not had a democratic government since 1877. Walter White said recently that "law and order have broken down in Florida." He was right. It broke down a long time ago, and the killings there are the most reliable signals of its lawlessness. And every day that the federal government refuses to act it is allying itself with the present terror conspiracy in Florida concealed in the shrouds of government.

Or did Attorney General McGrath have some of his G-men present to hear Hendrix, of not to arrest, at least to gather evidence against this obvious anti-American hate monger who inspires murder?

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AN EMERGENCY APPEAL!

On March 3, sixteen of the seventeen Communist and working class leaders arrested under the thought-control Smith Act in New York are scheduled to go to trial.

The political atmosphere in our country began to change since we were arrested last June 30. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls "the black silence of fear," have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison.

Taking stock of this new situation, William Z. Foster has declared that the forces of war and fascism can be defeated in this new round of Smith Act trials.

We New York Smith Act defendants are going into court determined to fight to win!

Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interest of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for peace, full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress.

We are determined to defend ourselves against the lies and slanders of stoolpigeon perjurers by explaining the truth of our Communist views, program and activities.

We know that the American workers, the Negro people, and all who defend the Bill of Rights and peace have many responsibilities today.

We know that it takes dollars to help organize the growing peace sentiment of the American people, to defend the rights of labor and the Negro people, to finance the fight for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

We know it takes dollars to keep alive and expand the circulation of THE WORKER, DAILY WORKER, and the language press, all weapons in the struggle against the Smith Act.

We pay special tribute to the workers and common people of New York, Communist and non-Communist, who last summer came forward with \$262,000 to free us from jail when Truman's Justice Department illegally revoked the bail posted by the Civil Rights Congress bail fund.

But—despite these heavy drains on the resources of the progressive movement—the needs of our defense cannot be reduced.

Once the trial begins, the cost of the daily transcript alone will run to some \$1,500 a week. The total legal costs of the case of the eleven averaged \$7,000 a week. Our budget in this case calls for a drastic cut in legal fees. But we are obliged to assume other heavy obligations.

Since last October the Self Defense Committee of the Seventeen has contributed almost \$8,000 to help finance the Pittsburgh trials. We must share the burden of appealing the 20-year conviction of Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda, as well as the cost of the coming Smith Act trial involving the six indicted in Pittsburgh.

The case of the eleven members of the Communist Party Na-



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, chairman of the Communist Party, in an article published by the Daily Worker, January 14, 1952: "Let us all do our part in this historic battle by rallying with our utmost strength to fight through the current court cases, BY RAISING FUNDS, publicizing the trials among the workers, and mobilizing the masses to demand repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts."

tional Committee convicted in Judge Medina's court is by no means closed. The fight to free our imprisoned comrades goes on. It includes both the exploration of new legal steps to reopen their case, and plans for launching a mass campaign for amnesty.

Finally, we know from the whole history of labor defense that court battles can only be won if millions of Americans learn what is at stake and are organized to fight for justice and freedom through their trade unions, civic and fraternal groups.

We are determined to do all in our power to bring the truth about our case to the American people. Among other things, we plan to publish a regular newsletter reporting our trial—and mail it to 125,000 people in New York and throughout the country. Each issue of this newsletter will cost \$3,000. Whether it is a weekly or a monthly letter depends solely on the funds available to us.

The response to our earlier appeals has been heartening. More than \$63,000 has come directly to the Self-Defense Committee from August 1 to February 1. Almost half of this amount was raised in New York—much of it through the independent activities of the Self-

Defense Committee (meetings, advertisements, sales of Christmas seals, etc.).

Other parts of the country, where there are no Smith Act cases, have responded generously. We especially express our appreciation to Illinois, which has contributed over \$10,000. Other areas heard from are New England \$1,800; Eastern Pennsylvania, \$5,000; New Jersey, \$2,000; Ohio, \$2,400; Wisconsin, \$880; Connecticut, \$500; Colorado, \$500; Minnesota and the Dakotas, \$300; Indiana, \$200; Michigan, \$140, and Virginia, \$125.

The expenses of preparing our defense—plus the need of the Pittsburgh cases and the attempt to win a rehearing in the case of the eleven—have already eaten up all but a small portion of what has been raised.

With the trial scheduled to begin only five weeks from now, we find ourselves without sufficient funds to guarantee an effective defense.

We are therefore forced to issue this Emergency Appeal, calling on all our friends and all defenders of the Bill of Rights TO RAISE \$100,000 BEFORE MARCH THIRD.

WATCH THE WORKER AND DAILY WORKER FOR A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON FUND RAISING METHODS AND MATERIALS.

THOUSANDS OF NON-COMMUNISTS IN YOUR SHOP, TRADE UNION AND COMMUNITY ARE EAGER TO HELP—GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO GIVE!

\$100,000 in five weeks is a big order. BUT WE ARE CONFIDENT YOU CAN FILL IT—AND WILL!

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Pettis Perry

WIN 12½c HIKE AT U.S. TOOL

Tung-Sol Workers Rap WSB Stall on Pay; Get Wage Boost at General Instrument

ORANGE.—Workers in the U.S. contract, unchanged, for another year. The woolen workers, angered by the sell-out of their demands, talked as though they had other ideas.

Meanwhile the Regional Wage Stabilization Board approved a six cents an hour increase affecting textile workers in the silk and rayon printing and dyeing industry in North Jersey. The increase is retroactive to Oct. 1. The board also approved a plan for cost-of-living increases, effective next March 1.

PROTEST WAGE BOARD DECISION

NEWARK.—More than 2,000 Tung-Sol Lamp workers in the Newark and Bloomfield plants signed a mass telegram to the Wage Stabilization Board protesting the denial of approval for the agreement negotiated by Local 433, U.E. Paul Alvino, union president, charged the decision "proves that the WSB is being used as a road block to stand in the way of gains made by our members through collective bargaining."

WAGE BOOST WON AT G.I.

NEWARK.—Ten cents across the board, retroactive to Dec. 1, was the wage boost won by 750 workers of General Instrument Corp., members of Local 436 I.U.E.-C.I.O.

JERSEY CORPORATIONS ON GRAY TRAIN

NEW YORK.—A number of N.J. companies got a few ladies full out of the huge gravy pot created for Big Business by the shift to a war economy. This time they were in the form of "write-offs" of plant investment to the following firms, among others: Walter Kidde Co., \$458,594; Worthington Pump Corp., \$1,573,000; General Motors Corp. of Harrison, \$580,695; Curtis-Wright Corp. of Caldwell, \$75,688.

TEXTILE STRUGGLES LOOM

PASSAIC.—The betrayal by the national leaders of the Textile Workers Union of the membership's demands for wage increase and a fight to stop speed-up last week emboldened the woolen mill bosses in this city. Botany Worsted Mills announced they would not renew their contract which expires March 15. Forstmann Woolen Company "generously" offered to extend their

Gets 5 Subs to The Worker From People in His Shop

The rising militancy which is blowing like a fresh breeze across America is being felt in Jersey's Worker subscription drive, sub-brigade report.

One young electrical worker brought the weekend Worker into his shop and showed it around to workers who had asked questions on everything from wage-freeze to the Korean war. He came out with five new subs, which are being paid off in payday installments each week.

Everywhere, this searching for answers is being reflected in the sub drive figures. Sizeable increases in NEW subs are reported from most counties.

Even more significant, people who have gone after renewals which lapsed last year—when some subscribers were intimidated by the witchhunt—find that the

same people have shed their fears, feel the loss of the Worker keenly—and want to renew.

Florida

(Continued From Page 1)

aside on which all Negroes and their white allies should leave their jobs to hold memorial gatherings.

Rev. M. M. Thomas, of Orange, sounded a solemn warning that Negro youths in the South would have to defend themselves with whatever means were at hand if the terrorist wave is not halted.

The treasurer of the Elizabeth branch of the N.A.A.C.P., B. M. Nesbitt, urged that a boycott of Florida resorts and products be taken to all chambers of commerce.

Other speakers included William Davis, leader of the Young Republicans; Miss Kathleen Lee, youth director, Bethany Baptist church; Juanita Griffin, secretary, N. A. A. C. P. Youth Council, Elizabeth; Richard Hoppe, fair practices chairman, United Electrical workers, Bayway; and Charles A. Wilhoft, Jr., Unitarian church.

The meeting was also supported by the youth division of the Old First Church and by the Metropolitan Baptist church youth. Miss Lenora Wilson gave a brief history of the Florida events. The meeting was chaired by Mrs. Naomi Johnson.

Englewood School Heads Back Down on Book Ban

ENGLEWOOD.—Sharp protests from teachers, local citizens' groups and the State Federation of Labor forced school authorities here to rescind a set of repressive rules governing the use of textbooks in the schools. The executive council of the State

Lets Truth Slip Out On Assembly

TRENTON.—The Newark Evening News decided to draw a "Lesson in Freedom" from the opening session of the state assembly, and a reporter was assigned who found the gathering an "impressive example of Democracy at work."

But an Associated Press reporter, in a dispatch appearing in the N. Y. Times, let a most embarrassing cat out of the legislative bag.

He decided to write about lobbyists.

"If an unseasoned observer were to attend a session of the legislature," the reporter confides, "he would be hard put to distinguish between lobbyists and legislators."

We learn from the outset just who these lobbyists represent. "It is widely known," our reporter says, "that big corporations can swing their weight around whenever an 'undesirable' bill comes up."

Gov. Driscoll has the warmest feelings toward these spokesmen for the "big corporations." In fact, he thinks it is unkind to call them lobbyists.

"When they support the administration program they are educators," the chief executive said merrily, although he added the gentle admonition that "when they are against it, they may be lobbyists."

On their part, the corporation men are reported strangely unappreciative of the lawmakers. They admit that the representatives of both old parties in the main carry out their assignments. But a little of the contempt for the people seems to carry over even to their representatives.

"The longer they stay in Trenton," one big lobbyist says of the legislators, "the more monkey business they get into." He suggests that "the best service they could perform is the passage of vital appropriation bills and then go home."

Having gone this far, our reporter, in a final burst of candor, tells us just what the relationship is between legislator and lobbyist:

"Some of the lobbyists have become so friendly with the assemblymen that they even vote for them by flipping the switches on the chambers voting machine."

The big corporations flip the switches—a truer picture than the publishers intended of "democracy at work" in New Jersey.

Drafted Dad Asks For Army Release

TRENTON.—A test case has been started over the right of the armed forces to draft fathers with the granting by a Federal Judge of an application for a writ of habeas corpus made by Mrs. Pearl M. Glovatsky on behalf of her husband, Pvt. Henry Glovatsky, 21, of Frenchtown.

Pvt. Glovatsky, stationed presently at Ft. Dix, was inducted on July 19. A daughter, Georgia Lee, was born to the couple on June 20.

The suit is one of several in various parts of the country asking release from the armed forces. A mid-west father has filed charges of kidnapping against the Marine Corps, charging that his son was lured into the service by false promises.

AFL passed a resolution last Saturday blasting the Englewood Board of Education and superintendent of schools for instituting the regulations "fostering anti-democratic practices and placing all teachers on a plane of suspicion by questioning their loyalty... a vicious practice which also manes teaching methods and which, if not checked, may easily spread to other communities."

The regulation, adopted in December had decreed that before a book could be used the teacher must certify, that it "contains nothing advocating support of a foreign power, nor a doctrine inimicable to American principles as laid down in state and federal constitutions, nor principles nor doctrines inimicable to the American system of free enterprise."

State AFL leaders protested, saying: "Are we to infer that any valid criticism of free enterprise is subversive and un-American? As workers and consumers, we reserve the right to point out faults of free enterprise without having our patriotism challenged."

The threatened book-banning would have established a tight thought-control in the Englewood school system. Teachers would have had to submit to the superintendent of schools for approval any passage of any book which, quotes out of context, might seem critical of "American free enterprise."

Prior approval has to be obtained to use printed material to explain on a comparative basis doctrines "unfavorable to the U.S. Government." The teacher further had to file a certificate that he would inform the students of the nature of the doctrines and "stress the superiority of American principles."

Materials used for comparative purposes were not to be left on open library shelves or distributed indiscriminately to the students. In elementary schools they were to be kept in the principal's office and

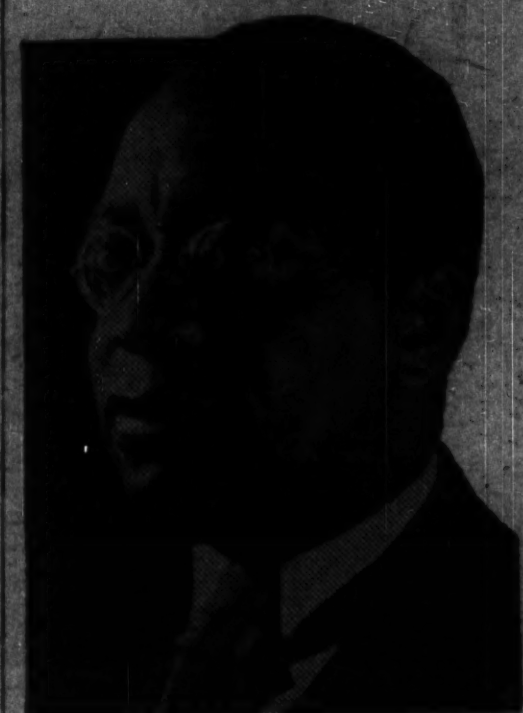
Plane Overhead

And the People Look Aloft with Fear . . .

Overheard at a bus stop, on Elizabeth's busy Broad Street. The late-afternoon crowd waiting for the homebound bus heard a plane drone overhead. Everyone looked up involuntarily, fear in their eyes.

After a long moment, a young man turned and broke the silence. "Whew! Now I'm beginning to see how those people in Korea must feel!"

released only on special requisition by the teacher. In high schools they would be kept in libraries, but under lock and key.



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Patterson to Speak at Feb. 17 Rally

The news that William J. Patterson will be a featured speaker has raised to a new pitch the enthusiastic response to the Freedom of the Press rally to be held Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17, at Masonic Temple, 188 Belmont Ave., Newark. The Civil Rights Congress leader, already a heroic figure in the struggle for Negro rights, won world-wide attention and acclaim for his stirring effort to present the genocide petition to the United Nations in Paris.

The meeting will mark the 28th anniversary of the Daily Worker. Milton Howard, Associate-Editor, will speak on the determined battle throughout American history to maintain a free press.

The current drive for 1,200 Worker and 300 Daily Worker subscriptions will come to a climax on Feb. 17. Keen competition is developing in the counties for the prizes which will be awarded that afternoon for the best individual sub-getters.

Anti-fascist and peace-fighters throughout the state are pointing to the rally on Feb. 17 as the place where they can most clearly express their fighting spirit and confidence in the great battle for peace and progress.

Rally for Freedom of the Press
will feature
William L. Patterson
Just Back from Paris
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17
2:30 p. m., sharp
MASONIC TEMPLE
188 Belmont Avenue
Newark, N. J.
Admission 40¢
Sponsored by Freedom of the Press Committee of N. J.



TINY AIR CRASH VICTIM is 8-year-old Sheila Earman who was critically injured in Elizabeth, N. J., when skimmer crashed into her home.

Phila. Rally Hails Flynn Victory

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Vol. XVII, No. 5 February 3, 1952
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Steelworkers Call for Showdown Fight on Freeze

BETHLEHEM.—Thousands of steelworkers in the giant Bethlehem Steel Corp. mill are being reached with a fighting "No Retreat" program aimed at guaranteeing full victory in their effort to smash the wage freeze. This program is being advanced in the "Bethlehem Steelworker," shop paper issued by the Lehigh Valley Section of the Communist Party.

Hundreds of copies circulated in and around the plant declared: "Steelworkers CAN smash the wage freeze and win their full demands. They can win by putting more heat on the steel trust and Truman from now till Feb. 21, and by forcing a 'NO RETREAT' policy upon Philip Murray and the other Steel Union leaders."

THE SHOP PAPER, which is winning an increasingly warm response from steelworkers, calls on the 20,000 Bethlehem workers to "TAKE THE OFFENSIVE."

It says: "The best guarantee of NO RETREAT ON THE 22 DEMANDS is for steelworkers to press for more of their real needs, which go beyond the Steel Union's 22 points. And a united fight can actually win these greater demands."

(The 22 points for the basic program of the CIO Steelworkers Union in the current contract fight. "Bethlehem Steelworker," however, advances six main demands, which as it says reflect more of the steelworkers' real needs at this time.)

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE SPECIAL STEEL CONVENTION

The following are excerpts from a letter from a Philadelphia steel worker concerning developments within the CIO Steelworkers around the recent special convention held in Atlantic City:

DEAR EDITOR:

... From the very moment he issued the call for the convention, Philip Murray spoke of the rank and file character of the delegates. The press immediately picked up his remarks and blanketed the country with them. The New York Times in an editorial carefully stressed the rank and file nature of the convention. Every effort was put forth to make it seem that the men and women in the shops were about to express themselves through their chosen delegates.

BUT THE FACTS were quite different. The unexpected nearness of the convention and tardiness with which the official call was sent to the locals made it a literal impossibility for the vast majority of the locals to elect democratically rank and file delegates.

The constitution of the International Union requires that the

THE DEMANDS, advanced by the shop paper and many CIO Steel locals in other steel areas are:

1. 30 cent wage raise
2. Biggest raise for lowest paid workers
3. Fair Employment Practices clause to unite Negro and white steelworkers against the steel trust
4. No wage formula based on productivity
5. Time-and-a-half and double time for Saturday and Sunday work
6. No long term contract—Frequent wage reopeners.

HERE IS HOW the shop paper believes the steel workers can win their demands:

"Steel workers must guarantee that the 45 days ending Feb. 21 do not become the 'cool off' period that the Steel Trust and Truman want. Resolutions should flood the offices of Phil Murray, insisting on all the basic demands. (Bethlehem CIO Steel Local 2598 already has written Philip Murray expressing readiness to strike for the workers' demands.)

"The locals should issue a series of leaflets at the plant gates, based on the steel workers' demands."

"recording secretary of the local union shall issue a notice . . . at least one week prior to the election stating that delegates are to be elected on a certain day."

For most locals, this simply could not be done. There just wasn't enough time between the receipt of the call and the date of the convention to call such a meeting and elect delegates.

THE CONSEQUENCE was that most of the delegates were either appointed or elected by local union executive boards and were composed chiefly of local union functionaries. . . .

On top of this large group of pro-Murraymen were the organizers who owe their jobs to Murray and are bound to him as well by a common ideology. . . .

THE DELEGATES joined Murray with fervent, frequently brilliant speeches filled with hatred of the bosses, irrefutably pointing up their own miserable working conditions and demanding immediate militant action against the companies.

There was not a single contrary (Continued on Page 8)

PENNSYLVANIA.—An overflow crowd hailed Elizabeth Gurley Flynn here Friday night as the veteran working class and Communist leader became the first of New York's 17 Smith Act victims to win the right to travel out of the federal court's Southern District of New York.

The beloved veteran of the labor movement spoke, along with Howard Fast, and others at the first get-together of the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association, at the Hotel Whittier. Funds were raised for her defense, and 200 subscriptions were turned in to the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker.

MISS FLYNN, whose permit to appear here was won too late to publicize before the meeting, electrified the crowd that lined the walls and sat on the floor as she declared that the Smith Act victims are out to win in the frame-up trials coming up in New York.

Pittsburgh, Baltimore, California, and Hawaii.

She declared:

"A wind of change is sweeping the country. There is less fear, and growing support for the fight against the Smith Act. I feel confident it won't be long before the Smith Act joins the Fugitive Slave Act in the waste baskets of history."

Howard Fast described the Pittsburgh fight of Steve Nelson, whose "sedition" trial he recently visited, as ranking in grandeur and heroism with the court fights of the greatest working class heroes, such as Dimitroff, Sacco and Vanzetti and Albert Parsons, the Haymarket martyr.

EVEN A LOCAL scandal sheet, the Daily News, which made a violent attack on Federal Judge Vincent Leibel's decision to allow Miss Flynn to raise funds for her defense here, said that "those at the meeting, even those on the linoleum, behaved with an air of solemn dedication."

In awarding prizes to the leaders in the local drive for increasing the Pennsylvania Worker circulation, Robert Jaffe, the paper's local manager, announced that the local goal of subscriptions, is expected to be reached on March 1.

A CONCERT that evening by Earl Robinson will be given at the Academy of Music Foyer by the



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association.

Anna M. W. Pennypacker, chairman of the Association here, opened last week's rally, which also heard Charles J. Hendley, secretary treasurer of the Daily Worker, Hope Foye whose singing won warm applause, David Davis, and Tom Nabried.

The rally was originally planned as an Organizing Committee meeting for a Free Press Association here in a hall seating 150. Local press reported that 300 overflowed the hall.

So. Philadelphia Shows How

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA has shown that subscriptions to the Daily Worker and the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker can be secured.

With a goal of 25 Daily Worker subscriptions South Philadelphia has gone over the top by bringing in 29. They did not stop there but also brought in 53 subscriptions to the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker.

They got 83 out of a goal of 150 subscriptions for the Daily Worker and The Worker.

WEST PHILADELPHIA is second in the campaign. They got 43 subscriptions to the Daily Worker and The Worker out of a goal of 160. Such areas as the Fourth Congressional District, Third Congressional District, Northeast Philadelphia, Germantown, Lehigh Valley and Southeast Pennsylvania have hardly begun the campaign.

Total number of subscriptions turned in are: Daily Worker—53; Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker—124.

South Philadelphia got as many as all others put together. The secret to their success is: You have to get out and see people.

TRUMAN HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR STALL ON CONTRACT

STEELWORKERS, hard hit by a war economy of skyrocketing prices and taxes, are showing the greatest militancy in years in their fight against the steel trust.

They have answered the big steel companies' refusal to grant their demands (despite record breaking profits of \$2,600,000,000) by flooding Philip Murray's

office with hundreds of resolutions demanding wage increases.

Bethlehem steelworkers gave their answer when shop stewards from Locals 2598, 2599 and 2600 voted these instructions to their 32-man delegation to the recent union convention in Atlantic City:

1) Oppose any move to have (Continued on Page 8)

Fabricating Workers Stake in Steel Raise

PHILADELPHIA.—Forty thousand workers in the fabricating division of the steel industry in this area have a special stake in the current contract.

For years wage rates in fabricating plants have lagged behind those in the steel mills. Fabricating workers therefore have a lot further to go in making up the rise in prices and taxes that has substantially driven downward the living standards of all steel workers.

Further, experience has shown that when basic steelworkers fail to win their main demands fabricating workers come out in an even worse position.

THAT'S WHY rank and filers in fabricating plants are pressing for greater united action against the wage freeze.

Workers, however, report that there is a tendency among leaders of some fabricating locals with contracts expiring in the coming period to limit a specific wage demand to "wait and see" what happens

in basic steel.

Rank and filers feel that the "wait and see" attitude weakens the fight to smash the wage freeze. They say the steelworkers need every ounce of strength to lick the freeze, and that the power of the fabricating workers, who comprise some 40 percent of the steel union, could be decisive in lifting the lid on wages.

FABRICATING workers have some special problems that have contributed greatly to their weakened position in the steel industry.

Unlike basic steel, contracts in fabrication expire at different times. For example, a check reveals that contracts at SKF, Baldwin, and General Steel Castings expire October, February and May respectively.

And frequently, contracts with different plants of the same chain expire at different times.

THE RESULT is that fabricating workers are unable to face the

steel companies with a united front. Workers in each plant have to go it alone.

That's one of the main reasons conditions in many fabricating plants are frequently worse than those in basic steel.

As mentioned before wage rates as a rule are lower. In addition there are serious inequities in classification of job rates.

WORKING CONDITIONS often are worse. Workers tell of choking dust and smoke and gas fumes that sap the health and strength of fabricating workers.

There is frequently no organized system of upgarding, no posting of job openings available, all of which hits the Negro worker especially.

The fabricating steel workers consequently have one main problem—developing unity—within their own ranks for better wages and conditions and with their brothers in basic steel to smash the wage freeze that hits all labor.

WAR? - BUST? - OR LIVE IN PEACE WITH RUSSIA, ASKS HENRY FORD

By OSCAR WILLIAMS

DETROIT
"THERE ARE two obvious places we could go. One is to war. The other is broke. There must be another alternative. There must be some way to learn to live with Russia."

The speaker? None other than Henry Ford II, president of the multi-million dollar Ford Motor Co. He made the assertion in an interview last week with the magazine U. S. News and World Report.

What prompted him to say it? Ford gave some hard-headed "business" reasons for it:

- The big tax bite is beginning to hurt.

- He's sore because the latest cut in auto output will prevent him from overtaking Chevrolet.

- Inflation is cutting down the car market—"people don't seem to be scrambling to buy right now."

IN ADDITION he made another comment which inadvertently was a tremendous confirmation of the power of the American people in making it difficult for Wall Street to choose, as of today, the war "alternative." He said:

"Today I am not sure of the frame of mind of the people. During World War II the people realized that the country was in an all-out war and the man in the street knew the objectives for which we were fighting."

For his own reasons Ford is fearful of the reckless pace with which Wall Street is racing to the twin disasters of war and depression.

HE HAS CONFIRMED, however, the major proposition made by fighters for peace all around the world, namely:

Peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union is the only alternative to a world war that would kill millions of people and spread untold destruction (with consequences that not even the president of the Ford Motor Co. can foresee with assurance).

Ford also had some other comments that auto workers will find of acute interest, especially in view of the frantic appeals of UAW president Reuther for more war production as the "answer" to the unemployment problem.

FORD PREDICTED that unemployment in Detroit would reach 200,000 by April of this year.

And he emphatically asserted that even more war production would not begin to take up the slack. He said:

"Our defense contracts will not employ the total number of people we will have to lay off because of cutbacks in civilian production."

He revealed that his company had reduced its working force in the Detroit area alone by 25,730 since 1950. And he added that every one of Ford's war contracts is going into a new facility.

Thus, finding "some way to learn to live with Russia" is of even more importance to the auto worker who is out of a job than it is for the president of the Ford Motor Co.

It's a matter of bread and butter and shoes for the kids, to say nothing of life or death.



HENRY FORD II

Unemployment Mounts, Smith Act Victims Seek Detroiters Ask Action \$100,000 By March 3

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT
CLOSE TO 200,000 people are idle in Michigan. A portion of them still may be working part time but at least 170,000 in the Detroit area are totally without jobs.

Packard has closed. Budd Wheel which "normally has about 2,800 workers was down to 1,500 and more layoffs coming. Plymouth is running one shift. At Kaiser-Frazer's Willow Run parking lot as far as the eye can see the "Henry Js" are standing bumper to bumper.

NOT A DAY PASSES at Ford's but new reports of layoffs come. In September, 1950, 70,000 were employed at the Rouge plant. Today there are 46,000. Henry Ford II predicts that 250,000 will be idle in Michigan soon, so Ford workers count themselves in for another big layoff, once the showroom 1952 models are off the lines.

In Flint, heart of the General Motors Empire, an estimate by union leaders is that 11,000 are idle with weekly layoffs at most plants.

Briggs plants are down one-half from 40,000 workers. Briggs Connors plant is shut for "inventory." At Chrysler Dodge Main, some 20,000 have been tossed out on the street with no one in the union leadership believing that they will see the inside of the big plant for a long, long time.

DIRECT RELIEF figures are going up over the 25,000 mark in the state with the Chamber of Commerce gang in Detroit's City Hall trying to keep relief rolls down through having only ONE relief station in the city, a broken down fire engine house where if 50 people apply there's a traffic jam.

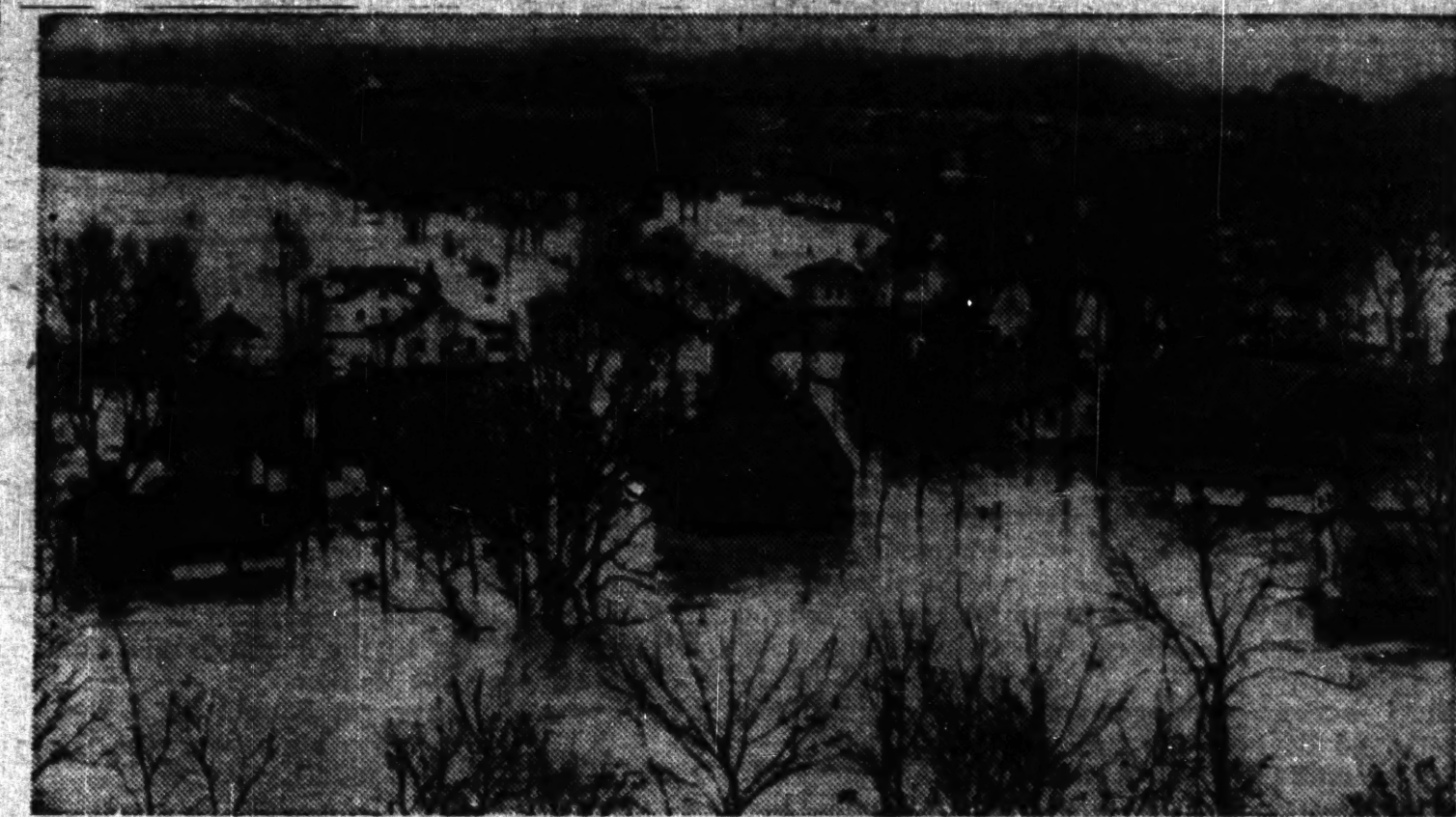
A recent survey by the Detroit Free Press shows small businessmen desperately trying to keep from going bankrupt. Unemployment has cut sales 50 percent, businessmen reported.

They all agree that the small business man would suffer severe blows, possibly extinction because of the constant layoffs.

IN MANY local union meetings unemployed are demanding—as they did in a recent Briggs meeting—that a mass march be made on Lansing, the State capitol, for increasing the unemployment compensation to \$60 a week, no evictions, moratoriums on debts, and for public works at union wages. This is UAW-Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey's local.

The answer of the Truman government was received last week in Detroit. A "task force" proposed that unemployed workers be shipped out of Detroit and Michigan to the \$11 billion dollars worth of new plants and projects paid for by the federal government.

tax exemption to the employers. These plants are in low wage areas. Carl Stellato, president of Local 300 said, "Last week it was building concentration camps for the first time in our country's history. This week it is fascist conscription."



FLOODS HIT OHIO VALLEY and inundated towns in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Cities and towns, like this section of Harmony, Pa., flooded by the rising Conoquenessing Creek, were evacuated.

Florida Sheriffs Hear KKK Chief, McGrath Ducks Action on Slaying

By ABNER W. BERRY

THREE WEEKS AFTER the fatal bomb placed by white supremacy assassins, went off under the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida, there was a gathering of the 67 sheriffs charged with keeping order in the state.

Meeting at Daytona Beach last week these men ran true to racist form. An honored member of the gathering was Willis McCall, the sheriff who defied the U.S. Supreme Court and executed—and killed in cold blood—the Negro prisoner, Samuel Shepherd, last November while enroute to court for a new trial ordered by the high court.

LETTING the world know that as between justice and white supremacy, they chose the latter, these minions of the law emphasized the fact by inviting to their meeting as an honored guest the Grand Dragon of the Florida Klan, Bill Hendrix. And the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, severe critics of McCall's wanton violence, was treated as an act benefitting the state of Florida.

The meeting of the sheriffs was in effect a meeting to drum up defense of the right to kill Negroes. Hendrix told the lawmen it was just awful the way people were raising such a fuss about the Groveland case.

and the Harry T. Moore murder."

Justifying the cowardly assassination of the Moores, Hendrix declared with the approval of the sheriffs that Moore was more than "just a Negro." And he followed with the murderers' magic defense, whether in Florida or Korea or the Suez Canal Zone or South Africa: "He was a Communist and a trouble maker in this state."

HENDRIX, the Klan leader, spoke last week for the law enforcement agencies of Florida. As a candidate for governor, the inciter of violence and murder declared his program to be:

"No Negroes in white schools; clean out all Communists and Socialists; protect all Florida peace officers against attack by Communist Negro organizations like the NAACP, and return the beaches stolen by the Jews at Miami Beach."

These are the sentiments of the men charged with protecting the lives and property of ALL citizens in Florida. But let Hendrix, spokesman for the Florida sheriffs, continue:

"Send every bulldozer in the state road department down to Miami Beach rip out all the seawalls and give the beaches back to the gentiles."

sibility for is transparent. It was clear from the sheriffs' convocation that no Negro can expect any justice from these "peace officers" and their superiors who represent the same political forces.

MEANTIME, while murder of Negroes is publicly incited and condoned, the federal government and its agencies are playing ostrich. While the very republican form of government he is duty bound to guarantee by the Constitution is destroyed, President Truman remains quiet or does some legal fishing for "jurisdiction."

The world should know by now that Florida has not had a democratic government since 1877. Walter White said recently that "law and order have broken down in Florida." He was right. It broke down a long time ago, and the killings there are the most reliable signals of its lawlessness. And every day that the federal government refuses to act it is allying itself with the present terror conspiracy in Florida concealed in the shrouds of government.

Or did Attorney General McGrath have some of his G-men present to hear Hendrix, of not to arrest, at least to gather evidence against this obvious anti-American hate-monger who inspires murder?

An emergency appeal for \$100,000 to be used in defense of New York and Pittsburgh victims of the Smith Act, and to be raised before March 3 when the New York defendants go on trial, was issued yesterday by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Pettis Perry, alternate member.

The sum, urgently needed and swiftly required, will also be used or work in connection with freeing Eugene Dennis and other Communist leaders convicted at the first Foley Square thought-control trial.

"We New York Smith Act defendants," the statement said, "are going into court determined to fight to win! Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interests of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for peace, for full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress."

The statement continues: "The political atmosphere in our country has changed since we were arrested last June 30. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls 'the black silence of fear,' have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison."

Once the new Foley Square trial begins, the statement continues, the cost of the daily transcript alone will run to some \$1,500 a week. In addition a regular newsletter reporting the facts about the approaching trial will be sent to 125,000 people in New York and throughout the country. Each issue will cost \$3,000. The total legal costs of the eleven convicted at the first Foley Square trial averaged \$7,000 a week, the statement continues, and adds that since last October the Self-Defense Committee of the 17 has contributed almost \$6,000 to help finance the Pittsburgh trials. "We must share," the statement declares, "the burden of appealing the 20-year conviction of Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda, as well as the cost of the coming Smith Act trial involving the six indicted in Pittsburgh."

More than \$63,000 has already "come directly to the Self-Defense Committee from August 1 to February 1," the statement continues, adding that almost half of this was raised in New York. Illinois contributed over \$10,000; New England, \$1,800; Eastern Pennsylvania \$5,000; New Jersey \$2,000; Ohio \$2,400; Wisconsin \$580; Connecticut \$500; Colorado \$500; Minnesota and the Dakotas \$300; Indiana \$200; Michigan \$140 and Virginia \$125.

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The Need--\$100,000 The Deadline--MARCH 3

AN EMERGENCY APPEAL!

On March 3, sixteen of the seventeen Communist and working class leaders arrested under the thought-control Smith Act in New York are scheduled to go to trial.

The political atmosphere in our country began to change since we were arrested last June 20. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls "the black silence of fear," have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison.

Taking stock of this new situation, William Z. Foster has declared that the forces of war and fascism can be defeated in this new round of Smith Act trials.

We New York Smith Act defendants are going into court determined to fight to win!

Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interest of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for

peace, full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress.

We are determined to defend ourselves against the lies and slanders of stoolpigeon perjurers by explaining the truth of our Communist views, program and activities.

We know that the American workers, the Negro people, and all who defend the Bill of Rights and peace have many responsibilities today.

We know that it takes dollars to help organize the growing peace sentiment of the American people, to defend the rights of labor and the Negro people, to finance the fight for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

We know it takes dollars to keep alive and expand the circulation of THE WORKER, DAILY WORKER, and the language press, all weapons in the struggle against the Smith Act.

We pay special tribute to the workers and common people of New York, Communist and non-Communist, who last summer came forward with \$202,000 to free us from jail when Truman's Justice Department illegally revoked the bail posted by the Civil Rights Congress bail fund.

But—despite these heavy drains on the resources of the progressive movement—the needs of our defense cannot be reduced.

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Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Pettis Perry

Press Rally Hits 26 Pct.

CHICAGO.—The drive for 2,000 subscribers to the Illinois DuSable edition of "The Worker" gained new momentum this week, sparked by the enthusiastic rally of readers who turned out to hear John Pittman, Foreign Editor of the The Worker at a rally last Sunday evening at Plasterers' Hall.

The meeting, sponsored by the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press, cheered an announcement by its Vice-Chairman, sculptor Marion Perkins, who presided over the gathering, that the drive for 2,000 subs had passed its 26 percent mark.

Here's how we stand in the sub drive as of Monday Jan. 28:

**188 New Subs
525 Total Subs In
1,457 Subs to Go**

Pittman's speech, exposing the foes of a free press in the United States as the fomenters of racism at home and of war around the world, drew a standing ovation from his listeners.

While editors, writers and readers of The Worker are being per-

secuted, declared Pittman, these papers continue to publish because administration leaders know that their suppression would be interpreted by the majority of Americans as an attack against them.

"Our paper is the organ of the great majority of Americans because we stand with labor, in its fight against exorbitant taxes and against the wage freeze," he asserted.

"We stand with the great American peace movement, which is today insisting on re-establishment of the unity of the Five (Continued on Page 8)

Peace Action

Assembly March 20

The new date for the Peace Assembly in Washington is March 20. Peace groups here were preparing this week to send their best signature collectors with the delegation which will present the first batch of petitions to congressmen and high government officials.

Report on Trip

Seven Chicago Negro leaders will speak on "What We Saw and Heard in Russia." They will tell the story of their visits abroad at a meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, 3:00 p.m., at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Parkway.

Help! Help! Help!

Please help us report what is happening in the peace movement in Chicago and Illinois. Tell us what your group is doing or planning and what you hear that would be interesting to others who are fighting for peace. Send your notes, letters, stories, memos to The Worker, 84 W. Randolph St., Rm. 901, Chicago 1, Illinois.

West Side Rally

The West Side Committee for Peace is expected to go into high gear in the peace petition campaign following a rally scheduled for Friday, Feb. 1 at the UE Hall.

Women's Meeting

"The Spirit of Harriet Tubman Today" will be the topic of Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace, when she speaks here on Friday, Feb. 15, at the Packinghouse Workers Center, 4859 S. Wabash. The meeting will link the fight for a conference of the major powers with the meaning of Negro History Week under the general heading, "Peace, Freedom, Democracy for All." There will also be representations by dance groups and singers.

Groups Compete

The Nationality Groups Council for Peace has announced petition goals for its affiliated committees with the Polish, Jewish, Lithuanian and Czech committees vying for completion of quotas, each of which runs over the 2,000 mark.

Tenants' Petition

The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council have issued their own petition calling for a peace conference among the major world powers. They point out their fight for housing, lower rents and lower prices is inextricably bound up with the fight for peace.

More Workshop

The Chicago Women for Peace are planning another Workshop for Peace on Sunday, February 15. The main idea is an exchange of information, ideas, experiences in developing the fight for peace.

War Planners Worried: PEOPLE SEE PEACE AS MAIN '52 ISSUE

See Editorial on Page 5

STEVENSON UNDER FIRE

'Murder!' Is Charge Made Of Mine Boss

By Carl Hirsch

MINE OPERATORS and state officials are not going to be able to "file and forget" the West Frankfort mine disaster in which 119 Illinois miners were killed just before Christmas.

What they hoped would be a routine whitewash at a coroner's inquest last week turned into a raging condemnation of the mine bosses.

A miner faced them and cried out: "You should be tried for murder, all of you!"

He was Virgil B. Morthland, whose brother Harry was killed in the West Frankfort disaster.

He retold the grim and prophetic words of his brother a few nights before the explosion: "If the management doesn't do something (about the hazardous condition of the mine), an explosion is going to turn that damn mine wrong side out before Christmas."

At the inquest, Morthland turned to mine superintendent John R. Foster and told him to his face: "It's a disgrace to let men like you murder those of us who work in your mine."

Coroner David J. Clayton and State's Attorney Joseph W. Hickman quickly concluded the inquest with a report that gave the mine operators a clean bill of health. But this in turn set into motion a stormy protest campaign which was spreading this week throughout the coal fields.

ONE of the central targets of this indignation is Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, whose presidential hopes may be in the balance, depending on the aftermath of the West Frankfort tragedy.

Those new facts emerged this week.

• Relatives of the mine victims began circulating petitions demanding that Stevenson bring

about a state grand jury investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the December 21 explosion.

The petition was initiated by Mrs. Juanita Huffstutler and Mrs. Lester Huffstutler of Benton, Ill., the wife and mother of one of the dead miners.

• Stevenson was barraged with protests following the announcement of State's Attorney Hickman that he was "not considering any further investigation" into criminal aspects of the disaster, and the statement by Stevenson's Director of Mines, Walter Eadie, that he does not intend to file any complaint against the mine owners.

• It was disclosed that the management of the Orient No. 2 mine had reduced its safety measures after Stevenson took office. A report revealed that the company had cut by 50 percent its purchase of rock dust, used to neutralize the deadly coal dust which propagated the gas explosion and raised the toll of dead to 119.

• The big UMWA Local 9018 at Zeigler, Illinois demanded that Stevenson fire Eadie, charging that he was "instrumental in the cause of the explosion."

BEFORE his appointment by Stevenson, Eadie was for 25 years an official of the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co. and superintendent of the "bomb mine," Orient No. 2 at West Frankfort.

The miners union has con-



whitewash the company and ridiculed his theory that the blast was set off by a cigarette lit by one of the miners.

Eadie was suspected of responsibility for a report by a University of Illinois professor, Harold L. Walker, who this week recommended that miners be searched for cigarettes before going down into the pits.

IN REPLY, Wayne Rush, financial secretary of the Ziegler U. M. W. A. local, issued an angry statement which declared:

"Were you aware, Mr. Eadie, that cutting torches, arc welders, hot hooks, spark-throwing generators, flaming trolley locomotives, non-permissible cutting machines and other arc and spark-making machines were being used in this mine every day I say, certainly you were, but this could not be changed without cost to your former employers."

The cigarette theory was completely discarded by federal mine inspectors. A report this week by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman drew these conclusions about the cause of the West

Frankfort blast:

"This disaster was made possible because abandoned workings were not sealed, because the mine was not properly ventilated, because the coal dust hazard was not adequately dealt with and because electric machines were not kept in safe condition."

MINERS packed the inquest last week in the West Frankfort City Hall, several testifying that the Orient No. 2 miners had lived in daily dread of an explosion during the weeks before their death.

Mine superintendent Foster sat stony-faced through the hearing while relatives of the victims shouted their bitter accusations at him and his company.

"Why was there so much gas in the mine?" demanded Mrs. Joseph L. Fitzpatrick, a miner's widow. "And why wasn't the mine properly inspected?"

"I can't answer that," Foster replied.

"That's all we hear," cried Mrs. Fitzpatrick. "I know the men were afraid. My husband was so afraid he was actually shaking when he told me about the gas. He didn't want to go to work that night."

Harvester Locals Act on Peace, Klanism

Tractor Membership Asks 'Big Five' Negotiations to End War Danger

CHICAGO.—The big Tractor Local 101 at International Harvester went on record for peace negotiations among the five major world powers as "the only way that the American people can be freed of ruinous taxation and anti-labor laws."

The membership of the 5,000-man UE local concurred unanimously in a resolution which called upon the U. S., USSR, England, China and France to "enter into negotiations to end the cold war and the armament race."

He urged that the big powers act "in the same way that our union is now going into negotiations with the International Harvester corporation."

THE ACTION came after the UE District Council, to which the local is affiliated, launched a petition campaign calling for a peace parley among the "Big Five."

"There isn't a member of this union who doesn't have someone in his family or in a friend's family who is suffering from heart disease, cancer or some other serious ailment," declared Local President Pete Neputy.

"Imagine the progress we could make toward wiping out disease if we were spending our billions to improve life instead of building weapons of destroying it."

NEPUTY cited as an argument Erie, Pa., Unions Want Wage Freeze Ended

ERIE, Pa.—United Electrical Workers Council (Independent) is giving its full support to the striking Prudential Life Insurance Co. agents and to the local taxicab drivers, who are also on strike.

The Council unanimously voted to demand that President Truman use the powers of the Federal government to apprehend the murderers of Harry T. Moore, Negro leader and NAACP Coordinator in Florida, and his wife.

UE Local 506 is participating in the drive of the United Labor Committee to End the Wage Freeze. The committee is urging all Erie unions to flood President Truman with postcards and petitions demanding the immediate ending of the Wage Freeze Board and all wage ceilings.

PEACE ALTERNATIVE GROUP LAUNCHES PETITION DRIVE

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives this week opened a petition campaign urging the major powers to "negotiate agreements on vital issues and bring about a true and lasting peace."

The petition was distributed at a meeting last Thursday night where a large crowd jammed the Hyde Park Baptist Church to hear a presentation of viewpoints on "What Terms for Germany Will Bring World Peace?"

Explaining the Polish viewpoint, Stanley Novak of Detroit, former state senator, declared that "there is complete agreement among Poles both here and abroad that the rearmament of Germany means preparation for war against Poland."

THE SPOKESMAN giving the

U.S. position, Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, admitted that it was difficult to reconcile the various aspects of the U. S. State Department's policy on Germany. He attempted to justify German rearmament on the basis of what he called "a fear of Russian invasion."

Called upon by the audience to prove existence of such threat, Wright declared, "If the people don't fear Russian invasion, why are the bleeding themselves with taxes?"

Wright's views were merely echoed by Roger Labry, French Consul of Chicago, who stated, "We'd rather take the German risk."

THE GERMAN ISSUE can be solved through a conference of the "Big Five" powers, according to John Rossen, director of the Chicago Council for American-Soviet Friendship, who explained the view of the USSR. He pointed out that although the crisis over Germany was created by the dishonoring of the Potsdam agreement by the Western powers, "this is one of many differences which can still be resolved over the conference table where the major powers can negotiate all major differences in good faith."

As moderator, Dean John Thompson of the Rockefeller Chapel explained that the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives was seeking a negotiated solution of the German problem rather than showdown by arms.

The Rev. William T. Baird, chairman of the committee, distributed its program at the close of the meeting, calling for: (a) unification and independence of a disarmed Germany; (b) removal of barriers to East-West trade; (c) world disarmament arrived at through a conference of the major powers.

The new petition issued by the committee asked that the U.S. government "take the initiative in constructive world leadership by calling a conference of the major powers."

Send Greetings to Abner Green For Testimonial Banquet Feb. 9

CHICAGO.—Hundreds of greetings to Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born who was recently released from prison, were pouring in steadily this week for the testimonial banquet in his honor sponsored by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

These greetings from individuals, trade unions and from members of national groups whose rights Green has defended for 17 years, are to be presented to him Saturday evening, Feb. 9 at the Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 North Leavitt St. The banquet will begin at 7:30 p.m.

Lillian Goodman, executive secretary of the Midwest Committee, in discussing the festive affair, said: "Over 300 liberty-loving people are expected to be present that evening to pay tribute to Abner Green, who for so many years has been an outstanding champion of the rights of foreign-born Americans thereby protecting our cherished democratic traditions and

the rights of us all—native and foreign-born alike."

A sober note was introduced by the recent death of Mrs. Carol King, general counsel for the American Committee, and brilliant constitutional lawyer who has participated in almost every major test case involving the constitutional rights of the foreign born since the days of the infamous Palmer Raids in 1920. Pearl M. Hart, noted Chicago attorney and general counsel for the Midwest Committee, will pay her special honor at the testimonial banquet.

Among the key speakers, other than Green, will be Abe Feinglass, president of the IFLWU Chicago Joint Board, and Lester Davis, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois.

A cultural program highlighting some of the contributions to this country by foreign-born Americans, will be presented following the dinner. Gregory Paschal, outstanding young Negro baritone, will be one of the featured artists that evening.

HOW BIG BUSINESS PLOTS BIGGEST OF ALL TAX SWINDLES

By W. ROXBURY

CHICAGO.—A golden egg is being hatched right here in Chicago—a scheme that means added profits of 16 billion dollars a year for the big corporation heads of the U. S., and twice that much if war comes.

Fantastic? Not to the men who run the Western Tax Council, which has its offices at 38 S. Dearborn.

As they explain their plan, it's all very simple—and attractive. "Our aim is to cut taxes," they say.

The gimmick is this. This millionaire-financed "council" is out to get passage of a U. S. Constitutional Amendment to limit income taxes to 25 percent.

The plan has such an effective appeal that a Gallup Poll showed that 59 percent of the people queried about it said they were in favor of it.

What these people failed to realize is that only those who make more than \$21,000 a year would benefit from it. The \$100,000 a year men would make a fabulous killing.

Should this amendment ever pass, the overwhelming cost of government would pass to the shoulders of the working man, probably necessitating a federal tax of 10 percent or more on every retail purchase.

The man behind this scheme once declared, "Our success depends on sliding through without being noticed."

How near is the thing to passage? The lobbyists for the millionaires claim that the legislatures of 26 states have passed resolutions in favor of it.

They boast that it only takes six more, and then Congress will either call a Constitutional Convention to vote on it, or just ask for a "final ratification" by the individual states. The lobbyists are hammering to push it through this year as the culmination of their years of quiet work.

Big shots of both major parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, are lobbying for this big tax swindle in the history of American capitalism. Republican Congressman Noah Mason of Illinois introduced into Congress

last year a resolution for the Constitutional Amendment.

In many of the state legislatures, the passage of resolutions for the "Millionaires' Amendment to the Constitution" was bipartisan and unanimous. The Illinois State Legislature passed a resolution in favor of it in 1943. It later rescinded it, but there is a legal question as to whether the rescinding will be honored by the courts.

The leading crew of lobbyists which is promoting this scheme is operating out of Chicago. The Western Tax Council also maintains an office in Washington and a West Coast headquarters in Sacramento. It also spawns "local committees" in other parts of the country.

Its chief operator is an old corporation lawyer, Frank E. Packard, a former Attorney General of North Dakota, and later, as he puts it, "in charge of politics for the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana." He has important connections in Washington, having been associated with the Missouri Pendergast machine which put Truman into politics.

Packard took over the Western Tax Council from a financial adviser named J. A. Arnold shortly before the latter's death in 1948. Arnold, who had founded it, had been on at least two occasions the subject of congressional investigations of rackets.

Alongside Packard, in this tax scheme is Pierre S. duPont III, of the duPont family. He is undoubtedly one of the most powerful men in America today.

among the legislators of a group of state along the Atlantic seaboard. In Kansas, the chief lobbyist for the petroleum interests, one Charles Holmes, is busy himself with promotion of the scheme. Among the directors of the Western Tax Council are C. R. Sheaffer of the Sheaffer Pen Co., and—shamefully enough—Henry C. Burger of Chicago, a vicepresident of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Other long-time backers of Packard are the president of the Kimball Piano Co., and the tax expert of the Borg-Warner Corp.

A separate gang of lobbyists for the scheme is the Eastern Tax Council, located in Albany, N. Y. Still another is the American Taxpayers Association, headed by Daniel E. Casey and abetted by A. R. Kaiser of Sears Roebuck & Co., and numerous other big businessmen.

Also backing the scheme is the anti-Semite, Dr. Edward A. Rumley, and his Committee for Constitutional Government.

Consequences more far-reaching than the additional tax burden on the public of \$16,000,000,000 a year, and the additional 10 percent Federal Sales Tax, must ensue if the scheme is not smashed.

Liberal economists view this impoverishment of large sections of the people as leading to an economic crisis, more devastating than the last. Such is the insanity of the greed-motivated class which today is bent on the destruction of the American people.

McCormick Paper Hits Florida Terror

CHICAGO.—The McCormick Works Local 108 at International Harvester this week called for action by Washington on world peace and on Klan violence.

The "Local 108 News," union paper, asked its members to send letters to President Truman protesting the murder of the Moores in Florida and demanding that he act for peace.

"The wage freeze and all that goes with it are a direct result of the war," the local pointed out. "Some call it 'Truman Folly,' but we call it 'Big Business.'"

Local President Matt Halas, in an article on 1952 perspectives, called for a struggle for "a better standard of living on the economic front and for a world of peace on the political front."

A front-page editorial in the local's paper declared that the bombing of the Moore family in Florida was intended "to terrorize all leaders of the common people."

The editorial charged: "President Truman's FBI can find agents to hound and harass wives and children of political prisoners and labor leaders, but so far only two FBI men have been sent to Florida to investigate."

Plan Protest on Move to Deport Lithuanian

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans from trade unions, nationality groups, churches and other community organizations are going to raise angry voices Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3, in protest over the attempted deportation of Leon Pruseika, prominent author and co-editor of the Lithuanian daily paper, Vilnis.

The protest meeting, sponsored by the Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, is to be held at UE Hall, 37 South Ashland Ave., at 2:30. Artists from many national groups will be featured in a cultural program.

An open hearing in the Pruseika case was scheduled to take place on Jan. 29. Mr. Pruseika is the second editor of Vilnis to be persecuted under the McCarran Law in deportation proceedings by the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was arrested Oct. 22, 1951 on charges of alleged membership in the Communist Party, almost one year to the day after the arrest of fellow editor, Vincent Andriulis, in the October, 1950, McCarran raids.

Miners Strike

PITTSBURGH.—Some 700 miners at the Mathias Coal Co. near New Eagle, walked off the job last week to back up demands for an extra man on a drilling machine. The company insisted the controversy be settled "under contract procedure" with the union.

The mine, one of the largest in the area, is owned by the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., together with three major steel companies. The Mellons have a big interest in Pittsburgh Consolidation.

THE FILM FORUM
presents
"Peace Will Win"
AND
"The Last Hill"
Friday, Feb. 8, 8:15 p. m.
at People's Auditorium
2457 W. Chicago
Saturday, Feb. 9, 8:15 p. m.
at Progressive Party Hall
306 E. 43rd St.
Sunday, Feb. 10, 3 p. m.
at ASP Center, 946 N. C.

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The Need-- \$100,000 *The Deadline--* MARCH 3

AN EMERGENCY APPEAL!

On March 3, sixteen of the seventeen Communist and working class leaders arrested under the thought-control Smith Act in New York are scheduled to go to trial.

The political atmosphere in our country began to change since we were arrested last June 30. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls "the black silence of fear," have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison.

Taking stock of this new situation, William Z. Foster has declared that the forces of war and fascism can be defeated in this new round of Smith Act trials.

We New York Smith Act defendants are going into court determined to fight to win!

Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interest of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for

peace, full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress.

We are determined to defend ourselves against the lies and slanders of stoolpigeon perjurers by explaining the truth of our Communist views, program and activities.

We know that the American workers, the Negro people, and all who defend the Bill of Rights and peace have many responsibilities today.

We know that it takes dollars to help organize the growing peace sentiment of the American people, to defend the rights of labor and the Negro people, to finance the fight for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

We know it takes dollars to keep alive and expand the circulation of THE WORKER, DAILY WORKER, and the language press, all weapons in the struggle against the Smith Act.

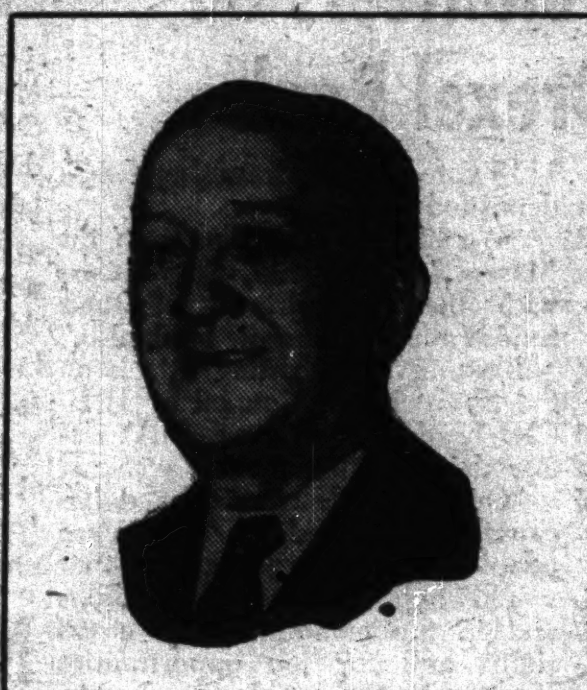
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Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Pettis Perry

Militants Sweep Local Elections at Armour

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—By a two-to-one vote, local 347 CIO United Packinghouse Workers in the big Armour plant here rejected red-baiting and "do-nothingism" to elect leadership candidates devoted to beat the wage freeze and jimcrow and advance the struggle for peace. Opposition candidates, supported by the Chicago Tribune, based their campaign on red-baiting attacks and the slogan, "Vote for Us and Have No More Work Stoppages."

"The majority of workers knew their game and understood they were playing the company's hand," Local 347 organizer Herb March said, commenting on the defeat of the red-baiters.

REELECTED local president Leon Beverly pointed out that the results of the election showed the vast majority of Armour workers approved of the local's well-known militant stand on the wage fight, discrimination, peace, equal pay for women and a minimum yearly wage guarantee.

"Now we're even more determined," Beverly said, "to win our demands from the company."

The CIO packing union is in the midst of negotiations with the packers throughout the country for substantial pay boosts and other benefits despite the recent settlement made by the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen for a six-cent hourly raise.

ELECTED to carry on the militant fight of the local were:

Leon Beverly, president; Sophie Kosciolowski, first vice-president; Walter Childs, second vice-president; George Kovacevich, recording secretary; Mike Santino, financial secretary; Sidney Davenport, inside guard; Ben Terry, outside guard; Lane Thomas, sergeant-at-arms; James Avery, board member-at-large; Robert Mitchell, chief steward; Joe Bezenhoffer, grievance chairman; Milton Norman, three-year trustee.

Herb March was retained as local union organizer by referendum vote.

6,000 ASK FRAMED NEGRO BE FREED

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Committee for the Abolition of Injustice in Maryland has announced that petitions bearing the names of 6,000 Baltimore people had been presented to Gov. Theodore McKeldin demanding he free Thomas A. Edwards, a young Negro worker who was framed on a murder charge in Southern Maryland.

The delegation visited the governor's office in Baltimore after making repeated requests for an

appointment to discuss the Edwards case.

When informed they could not see the governor, the delegation—a majority Negro and white women—signed the following statement, which they left with the governor's secretary:

"The petitions we have left at your office today asking for freedom for Thomas E. Edwards are a sample of the sentiments of large numbers of people who feel that Mr. Edwards is a victim of jim-

crow justice. People do not draw fine distinctions between those Negroes "legally" killed by the State authorities for crimes they never committed or for crimes that never even happened, such as Willie McGee in Mississippi or the Martinsville Seven in Virginia or those Negroes lynched and murdered by KKK mobs and gangsters as Mr. and Mrs. Moore in Florida, a few weeks ago. More and more, people are seeing that the treatment of the Negro people in the United States by the Government is Genocide."

Among the delegation was Maurice Braverman, Baltimore civil rights attorney now under indictment for "conspiracy to violate the Smith Act." Braverman, as chairman of the legal aid committee of the Committee for the Abolition of Injustice, is well known in Baltimore for his fight to free Edwards, having written a great deal of material and spoken at many meetings, exposing the frameup nature of the evidence used to convict Edwards.

Call for More Volunteers on Picket Line at Drexel Bank

CHICAGO.—A call for volunteers to swell the protest picket line at the Drexel Bank, 3942 Cottage Grove, was issued this week by Sam Parks, chairman, Chicago Negro Labor Council.

The picket line and other protest activities were first organized several weeks ago by the Council here when it was discovered that the bank, located in the heart of Chicago's Negro community refuses to hire Negroes.

"We picket the bank every Friday evening from 4:30 to 7:00," Sam Parks told the Illinois-DuSable Worker. "We urge all unions, churches and other interested people to join us and help break this jimcrow set-up which has the brazenness to flaunt itself in our own backyards."

PARKS revealed that business people have begun to close out accounts in the bank and UE local

1119 voted to withdraw shop funds deposited there.

"We had an invitation from the Masons," Parks said, "to discuss with them withdrawal of their funds from the jimcrow bank also."

Blasting a red-baiting attack on the Negro Labor Council by IUE-CIO head James Carey, Parks declared in a statement last week:

"Our Councils were formed because of the needs of the Negro people for an organization that would fight both in the unions and in the community for equal rights and for job opportunities for the Negro people. . . . Mr. Carey has never shown the slightest concern about these problems. . . . His red-baiting is not even worthy of comment except to say that it is an old trick being used to hide his real purpose, that of collaboration with the forces that wish to keep the Negro in a position of second-class citizenship."

NAACP Youth To Stage Rally On Florida Klan Terror, Feb. 10

CHICAGO.—A memorial meeting on the killing of the Moores in Florida will be held here on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Parkway.

The rally protesting the racist attack against the Florida leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other minorities will be sponsored by the NAACP Youth Council here.

The council has requested other youth groups to join in supporting the meeting. A delegation from the NAACP Youth Council last week visited B'nai B'rith Youth Council to ask their participation.

The B'nai B'rith group has announced their full support of the rally and that they will send a speaker to appear on the program. It was also learned that the Jewish

youth organization has asked its members to send individual protests on the Florida killings.

Mabry Roby, president of the Chicago NAACP Youth Council, told The Worker that 12 organizations had already agreed to participate in the Feb. 10 meeting.

He said that speakers will deal not only with the Moore killings but will review all of the recent racist outrages that have taken place in the state of Florida.

We deeply regret the confusion caused by the mistake in last week's paper concerning the place of the Freedom of the Press rally. When the error became known, we took every possible step in reaching our readers. However, we apologize to those who were inconvenienced and who were forced to miss the meeting because of this regrettable error.

Press Rally Hits 26 Pct.

(Continued From Page 1) Great Powers through a Pact of Peace; with the undernourished families demanding a price roll-back; with the tenant councils fighting rent hikes of the rich landlords; with the great struggle for liberation being waged so heroically by the Negro people."

Harry Freed spoke on the plans for successful completion of the drive. The next high point will be Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, with a goal set for 50 percent.

Special sub-getting mobilizations are being planned for the weekend of Feb. 9-12, and for the evening of Feb. 12. Later that evening there will be social gatherings sponsored by all of the community free press organizations where the results will be turned in, experiences exchanged and refreshments served.

THE LARGE rally last Sunday night heard Herb March, packing-house union leader, speak on the role of The Worker in supporting garrisons on their territories, and the struggle against the wage freeze.

Attacking the argument of Truman, Acheson, Dulles and their Big Business sponsors that billions must be rung from the American people to finance arms and armies in order to secure "situations of strength" for our foreign policy, Pittman demanded: "What kind of situation of strength do we have in the Far East, here we find ourselves involved in wars of colonial suppression against the billions of masses of Asia, nations who have determined to proclaim their own Declaration of Independence and to secure their unalienable rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, against absolute tyrannies which have plundered their seas, ravished their coasts, burnt their towns and destroyed the lives of their people?"

"DO WE grow stronger," he continued, "by confiscating the islands and resources of these nations, maintaining bases and armed garrisons on their territories, and 5,000 miles from our shores, employing against them weapons a

hundred times more barbarous and destructive of life than the crematoria of Hitler?"

Challenging the State Department claim that the nations of Europe have been won to the support of U. S. foreign policy, Pittman pointed out: "Next to the campaign for peace, the biggest mass movement throughout the European continent is 'Ami, go home!' We have become the targets of universal suspicion, fear and hatred of the European masses," he declared.

"The Truman-Dulles foreign policy is a policy of war and national disaster," the noted writer added, "the policy at home of Peekskill, Cicero and the State of Florida, the policy of conditioning the American people to hate one another and to commit atrocities against other peoples."

HE LABELLED attempts by Washington to condemn opponents of war and racism as a conspiracy, as "a despicable hoax, which declares that the desires and wishes of a few score multimillionaire families who own the resources and industries of our country represent the will of the great majority of the American people."

"For us of the Daily Worker," Pittman concluded, "the cause of peace is invincible; the cause of freedom is invincible. Therefore we believe there is no power on earth that can defeat the combined fight for peace and freedom."

Songs about the people's struggles for peace and freedom were played and sung by artists Irvin Burgess, Emile Lieberman and Greg Paschal.

OPPOSE PRICE RISE

DENVER (FP).—Demand of U.S. copper corporations for a three-cent a pound increase in the price of domestic copper was scored by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

What's On?

"PEACE WILL WIN" and "The Last Hill" will be presented by the Film Forum, Feb. 2, 9, and 10. Showings are at 8:15 every Friday evening at People's Auditorium, 2407 W. Chicago Ave.; every Saturday evening at Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 43rd St. and every Sunday afternoon, 2 p.m. at ASP Center, 940 N. Clark St.

TESTIMONIAL BANQUET for Alvin Green, Sat. evening, Feb. 2, 7:00 p.m. at Chopin Cultural Center, 1247 N. Leavitt, \$2.50. Aup.: Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

"THE AMERICAN DREAM FOR GARY" Hear William A. Rothen, National Guardian reporter currently covering frameup of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg discuss the case, answer questions at four Chicago meetings: NORTHWEST SIDE, Tuesday, Feb. 3, Albany Park Community Hall, 600 N. Kedzie Ave.; WEST SIDE, Wednesday, Feb. 7, Chicago Public, 1227 S. Independence; S.W. SIDE, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1716 Lunt; SOUTH SIDE, Sunday, Feb. 10, The Blue Hotel, 1534 E. 33rd St. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. Admission free. Longwood Program, 3700 Paul.

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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK.

Ask Readers to Push 'Worker's' Special Negro History Edition

The Michigan Edition of The Worker will have a special issue on the weekend of Feb. 9 dedicated to Negro History Week.

This special issue will emphasize historical and contemporary struggles of the Negro people in the fight for liberation, freedom and equality.

A magazine article by William Allan will tell of the nationwide battle for 100,000 jobs for Negroes with emphasis on jobs for Negro women. It will tell of the progress made in the campaign for 1,000,000 signatures on FEPC petitions issued by the National Negro Labor Council, as a companion action to the fight they are leading for 100,000 jobs. An entire page will be devoted to special stories dealing with Negro history in Michigan.

We appeal to each and every reader to order at least five copies of this special edition. We ask all readers' clubs to double bundle orders.

Let's go all out then for:

1. Double the bundle order for Negro History Week Edition!
2. Have 250 subs in by Feb. 9—50 percent of our quota!
3. Every reader take a minimum of five copies of the Feb. 9 Edition.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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FASCIST CONSCRIPTION OF JOBLESS PROPOSED

OLD BRIGGS IS DEAD, BUT HIS SPEEDUP CARRIES ON

By a Shop Correspondent

DETROIT.—The lavish praise and publicity that attended the funeral of Walter O. Briggs almost outdid the eulogies intoned for Henry Ford himself. And, like the Ford passing, Briggs' death was also marred by a few incidents and memories for the Briggs workers not recorded in the pages of the millionaire press.

A few hours before the three-minute period of silence requested of all Briggs workers Monday, one of the lines in the Trim Shop at Mack was kicked up three jobs an hour, resulting in a 20-minute stoppage until the normal pace was restored.

This incident caused not a little amusement among the workers in the Trim Shop, who interpreted it as the last will and testament of this great "sportsman and philanthropist" to get back the three minutes lost production. Actually the three extra jobs an hour would have provided for more than 30 jobs for the 11,000 laid-off Briggs workers.

An "old timer" (not Ford) who was at the funeral reports with some irreverence but much truth, that just before the coffin was lowered, the "industrial genius" raised up and demanded that six of the 12 pallbearers be laid off.

The farce of a capitalist "industrial genius" also being a "philanthropist and sportsman" was revealed even more clearly the day after the funeral when the entire Trim Shop on both shifts walked out because of manpower chiseling and speedup.

Appropriately enough, one of the fired workers had just returned to the job after a three-week lay-off due to injuries resulting from the intolerably overcrowded conditions at Mack, about which the workers and union have complained for years.

But no workers' biography of

this capitalist boss would be complete without the testimony of his union busting activities and his Jimcrow, anti-Semitic role as owner of the Detroit Tigers.

Throughout the twenties and until the signing of Briggs with the union, the Briggs tieup with Ford guaranteed that the vicious Ford anti-union policy and personnel also blanketed the Mack and Meldum plants. In addition Briggs used professional strike-breakers like Jack Spolansky, exposed in the LaFollette Committee investigations. And of course, Sam Perrone and company (of Kefauver fame).

The snowballing depression accentuated by the war economy is continuing to lay off thousands of Briggs workers while the company speeds up the lines. Briggs workers are resisting this and the wage-freeze, no-strike five-year Reuther contracts.

DETROIT.—While the Truman-Wall Street government last year gave \$23 billion to employers for building runaway plants as an assist to breaking up unions, a "task force" came to town this week and proposed unemployed workers be conscripted to work in these plants outside of Michigan.

Buick Unemployed Committee Acts To Win \$60 Per Week

FLINT.—Unemployed members of Buick UAW Local 599 have formed a committee which was made official at the union membership meeting. Members of the committee have been getting signatures at the unemployment compensation office on a petition for \$60 weekly payments to jobless.

A statement regarding the purpose of the committee, headed by a 20-man executive board, asserted:

"In the past when a man was laid off, he was left to shift for himself, to wander about in the snow alone, depending on employer controlled relief agencies to help him. We feel that because we are members of a powerful union, and because there are so many of us facing the same problem, that we should unite ourselves, and with the help of our employed Brothers, use our organized strength to protect each of us. . . .

"We intend to participate

through the regional office of our union in joint action with other local unions in this area who are organizing in this manner, and to reflect the just indignation of the unemployed workers who find themselves in this terrible situation, in terms of political action.

"In short, we pledge that no unemployed workers from Buick Local 599 shall lose their homes, furniture or automobiles, and that our children will not starve."

MICHIGAN
SUB SCORE

110

SUBS AND RENEWALS
Goal 500

This is the Truman government's answer to UAW President Walter Reuther's almost daily pleas for help to find jobs for the 200,000 unemployed auto workers in Michigan, and almost 300,000 in the U.S. and Canada.

Carl Stallato, president of Ford Local 600, said in "Ford Facts," union newspaper: "Last week I read in the newspapers where the government was erecting concentration camps for the first time in the history of the United States. This week it is a proposal to disperse unemployed workers to other areas of the country . . . this is fascism pure and simple. . . . One of the quickest ways we can find ourselves enmeshed in the toils of fascism is to agree to this monstrous proposal. . . ."

Republican Senator Homer Ferguson branded the proposal as "the technique of totalitarianism." Democrat U.S. Senator Moody said the only solution was to create more jobs in Detroit. Congressman Louis Rabaut said: "They talk about moving people as if they were moving machines." Walter Reuther said it was impractical.

Labor Can Keep Un-Americans Out

By ARTHUR McPHAUL

Exec. Secty., Civil Rights Congress
DETROIT.—The un-American Committee is supposed to come to Detroit around Feb. 18. I say "suppose" because it can still be kept out of Detroit, but there is only one way to do it and that is for the people of Detroit to rise up in indignation as they have in the past and demand that this witchhunt gang stay out.

We in the Civil Rights Congress have had a good deal of experience in dealing with this witchhunt gang and have learned a few things about fighting it. When the Congress was formed its primary purpose was the protection of organized labor. Organized labor has become of age and if the un-American Committee is kept out of Detroit or even defeated if it comes, the fight in the main is going to have to be led by organized labor.

Any feeling on the part of certain sections of labor that the committee can be kept out in any way other than an open and determined fight is just wishful thinking. Thinking by other segments of labor that the committee will not bother them while they sit in their river-front towers is more wishful thinking. The committee hasn't changed. It was organized as an arm of big industry and finance. It was organized primarily to defeat organized labor—that is still its purpose.

Their last trip to Detroit was to prevent the struggling CIO at that time from coming into being. Their trip here this time is to divert the attention of the workers from their real economic plight in the face of growing unemployment and high taxes.

The history of this committee has proven that when one meets it head on, they run for cover. Take

for example the action on the part of the progressives in California a few months ago, or the action by the officers of the United Electrical workers. When they refused to bow to this witchhunt gang, they soon packed up and went back to Washington.

The Negro people should also take a special interest in keeping this committee out of Detroit. Since the inception of the committee it has been headed by the most vicious anti-Negro members of Congress. Woods, Rankins, Dies, etc.

If the committee comes, taking it easy, being "nice" is not going to prevent them from citing witnesses for contempt. While there are certain things that have to be considered from a legal point of view, in general this gang must be defied.

CRC is holding a meeting on Sunday, Feb. 3 at 2:30 p.m., at

the Madison Ballroom, Woodward and Forest. One of the objectives of this meeting is to rally the people of Detroit to fight and defeat this witchhunt gang as well as to expose the genocidal policies against the Negro people of a government represented by people like the Ranks, Woods, etc. The meeting is to be addressed by CRC's national secretary, William Patterson.

The organized labor movement will have to lead the fight. One of the best ways of doing this is to use publications, leaflets, meetings, etc., to acquaint workers in the shops with the objectives of this gang and prepare them for demonstrations and protests if it comes. Special meetings, it seems to me, would be of great importance to discuss with the workers the real aim and objectives of these un-Americans.

Paul Robeson and other people's leaders have presented a petition to the UN charging the U. S. Gov't with Genocide against the Negro People

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WAR? - BUST? - OR LIVE IN PEACE WITH RUSSIA, ASKS HENRY FORD

By OSCAR WILLIAMS

DETROIT
"THERE ARE two obvious places we could go. One is to war. The other is broke. There must be some way to learn to live with Russia."

The speaker? None other than Henry Ford II, president of the multi-million dollar Ford Motor Co. He made the assertion in an interview last week with the magazine U. S. News and World Report.

What prompted him to say it? Ford gave some hard-headed "business" reasons for it:

• The big tax bite is beginning to hurt.

• He's sore because the latest cut in auto output will prevent him from overtaking Chevrolet.

• Inflation is cutting down the car market—"people don't seem to be scrambling to buy right now."

IN ADDITION he made another comment which inadvertently was a tremendous confirmation of the power of the American people in making it difficult for Wall Street to choose, as of today, the war "alternative." He said:

"Today I am not sure of the frame of mind of the people. During World War II the people realized that the country was in an all-out war and the man in the street knew the objectives for which we were fighting."

For his own reasons Ford is fearful of the reckless pace with which Wall Street is racing to the twin disasters of war and depression.

HE HAS CONFIRMED, however, the major proposition made by fighters for peace all around the world, namely:

Peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union is the only alternative to a world war that would kill millions of people and spread untold destruction (with consequences that not even the president of the Ford Motor Co. can foresee with assurance).

Ford also had some other comments that auto workers will find of acute interest, especially in view of the frantic appeals of UAW president Reuther for more war production as the "answer" to the unemployment problem.

FORD PREDICTED that unemployment in Detroit would reach 200,000 by April of this year.

And he emphatically asserted that even more war production would not begin to take up the slack. He said:

"Our defense contracts will not employ the total number of people we will have to lay off because of cutbacks in civilian production."

He revealed that his company had reduced its working force in the Detroit area alone by 25,730 since 1950. And he added that every one of Ford's war contracts is going into a new facility.

Thus, finding "some way to learn to live with Russia" is of even more importance to the auto worker who is out of a job than it is for the president of the Ford Motor Co.

It's a matter of bread and butter and shoes for the kids, to say nothing of life or death.



HENRY FORD II

Unemployment Mounts, Smith Act Victims Seek \$100,000 By March 3

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT
CLOSE TO 200,000 people are idle in Michigan. A portion of them still may be working part time but at least 170,000 in the Detroit area are totally without jobs.

Packard has closed. Budd Wheel which normally has about 2,800 workers was down to 1,500 and more layoffs coming. Plymouth is running one shift. At Kaiser-Frazer's Willow Run parking lot as far as the eye can see the "Henry J's" are standing bumper to bumper.

NOT A DAY PASSES at Ford's but new reports of layoffs come. In September, 1950, 70,000 were employed at the Rouge plant. Today there are 46,000. Henry Ford II predicts that 250,000 will be idle in Michigan soon, so Ford workers count themselves in for another big layoff, once the showroom 1952 models are off the lines.

In Flint, heart of the General Motors Empire, an estimate by union leaders is that 11,000 are idle with weekly layoffs at most plants.

Briggs plants are down one-half from 40,000 workers. Briggs Connors plant is shut for "inventory." At Chrysler Dodge Main, some 20,000 have been tossed out on the street with no one in the union leadership believing that they will see the inside of the big plant for a long, long time.

DIRECT RELIEF figures are going up over the 25,000 mark in the state with the Chamber of Commerce gang in Detroit's City Hall trying to keep relief rolls down through having only ONE relief station in the city, a broken down fire engine house where if 50 people apply there's a traffic jam.

A recent survey by the Detroit Free Press shows small businessmen desperately trying to keep from going bankrupt. Unemployment has cut sales 50 percent, business men reported.

They all agree that the small business man would suffer severe blows, possibly extinction because of the constant layoffs.

IN MANY local union meetings unemployed are demanding—as they did in a recent Briggs meeting—that a mass march be made on Lansing, the State capitol, for increasing the unemployment compensation to \$60 a week, no evictions, moratoriums on debts, and for public works at union wages. This is UAW-Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey's local.

The answer of the Truman government was received last week in Detroit. A "task force" proposed that unemployed workers be shipped out of Detroit and Michigan to the 87 billion dollars worth of new plants the government paid for.

tax exemption to the employers. These plants are in low wage areas.

Carl Stellato, president of Local 300 said, "Last week it was building concentration camps for the first time in our country's history. This week it is fascist conscription."



FLOODS HIT OHIO VALLEY and inundated towns in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Cities and towns, like this section of Harmony, Pa., flooded by the rising Conoquenessing Creek, were evacuated.

Florida Sheriffs Hear KKK Chief, McGrath Ducks Action on Slaying

By ABNER W. BERRY

THREE WEEKS AFTER the fatal bomb placed by white supremacy assassins, went off under the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida, there was a gathering of the 67 sheriffs charged with keeping order in the state.

Meeting at Daytona Beach last week these men ran true to racist form. An honored member of the gathering was Willis McCall, the sheriff who defied the U.S. Supreme Court and executed—and killed in cold blood—the Negro prisoner, Samuel Shepherd, last November while enroute to court for a new trial ordered by the high court.

LETTING the world know that as between justice and white supremacy, they chose the latter, these minions of the law emphasized the fact by inviting to their meeting as an honored guest the Grand Dragon of the Florida Klan, Bill Hendrix. And the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, severe critics of McCall's wanton violence, was treated as an act benefitting the state of Florida.

The meeting of the sheriffs was in effect a meeting to drum up defense of the right to kill Negroes. Dragon Hendrix told the lawyers it was just awful the way Hendrix develop the program, they did not want to take public responsibility for is transparent. It was clear from the sheriffs' conclave that no Negro can expect any justice from these "peace officers" and their superiors who represent the same political forces.

Justifying the cowardly assassination of the Moores, Hendrix declared with the approval of the sheriffs that Moore was more than "just a Negro." And he followed with the murderers' magic defense, whether in Florida or Korea or the Suez Canal Zone or South Africa: "He was a Communist and a trouble maker in this state."

HENDRIX, the Klan leader, spoke last week for the law enforcement agencies of Florida. As a candidate for governor, the inciter of violence and murder declared his program to be: "No Negroes in white schools; clean out all Communists and Socialists; protect all Florida peace officers against attack by Communist Negro organizations like the NAACP, and return the beaches stolen by the Jews at Miami Beach."

These are the sentiments of the men charged with protecting the lives and property of ALL citizens in Florida. But let Hendrix, spokesman for the Florida sheriffs, continue: "Send every bulldozer in the state road department down to Miami Beach rip out all the seawalls and give the beaches back to the gentiles."

The sheriffs' device of having Hendrix develop the program, they did not want to take public responsibility for is transparent. It was clear from the sheriffs' conclave that no Negro can expect any justice from these "peace officers" and their superiors who represent the same political forces.

MEANTIME, while murder of Negroes is publicly incited and condoned, the federal government and its agencies are playing ostrich. While the very republican form of government he is duty bound to guarantee by the Constitution is destroyed, President Truman remains quiet or does some legal fishing for "judisdiction."

The world should know by now that Florida has not had a democratic government since 1877. Walter White said recently that "law and order have broken down in Florida." He was right. It broke down a long time ago, and the killings there are the most reliable signals of its lawlessness. And every day that the federal government refuses to act it is allying itself with the present terror conspiracy in Florida concealed in the shrouds of government.

Or did Attorney General McGrath have some of his G-men present to hear Hendrix, of not to arrest, at least to gather evidence against this obvious anti-American state monger who inspires murder?

An emergency appeal for \$100,000 to be used in defense of New York and Pittsburgh victims of the Smith Act, and to be raised before March 3 when the New York defendants go on trial, was issued yesterday by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Pettis Perry, alternate member.

The sum, urgently needed and swiftly required, will also be used or work in connection with freeing Eugene Dennis and other Communist leaders convicted at the first Foley Square thought control trial.

"We New York Smith Act defendants," the statement said, "are going into court determined to fight to win! Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interests of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for peace, for full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress."

The statement continues: "The political atmosphere in our country has changed since we were arrested last June 20. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls 'the black silence of fear,' have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison."

Once the new Foley Square trial begins, the statement continues, the cost of the daily transcript alone will run to some \$1,500 a week. In addition a regular newsletter reporting the facts about the approaching trial will be sent to 125,000 people in New York and throughout the country. Each issue will cost \$3,000. The total legal costs of the eleven convicted at the first Foley Square trial averaged \$7,000 a week, the statement continues, and adds that since last October the Self-Defense Committee of the 17 has contributed almost \$6,000 to help finance the Pittsburgh trials. "We must share," the statement declares, "the burden of appealing the 20-year conviction of Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda, as well as the cost of the coming Smith Act trial involving the six indicted in Pittsburgh."

More than \$63,000 has already "come directly to the Self-Defense Committee from August 1 to February 1," the statement continues, adding that almost half of this was raised in New York. Illinois contributed over \$10,000; New England, \$1,800; Eastern Pennsylvania \$5,000; New Jersey \$2,000; Ohio \$2,400; Wisconsin \$880; Connecticut \$500; Colorado \$500; Minnesota and the Dakotas \$300; Indiana \$200; Michigan \$140 and Virginia \$135.

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The Need--\$100,000

The Deadline--MARCH 3

AN EMERGENCY APPEAL!

On March 3, sixteen of the seventeen Communist and working class leaders arrested under the thought-control Smith Act in New York are scheduled to go to trial.

The political atmosphere in our country began to change since we were arrested last June 30. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls "the black silence of fear," have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison.

Taking stock of this new situation, William Z. Foster has declared that the forces of war and fascism can be defeated in this new round of Smith Act trials.

We New York Smith Act defendants are going into court determined to fight to win!

Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interest of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for peace, full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress.

We are determined to defend ourselves against the lies and slanders of stoolpigeon perjurers by explaining the truth of our Communist views, program and activities.

We know that the American workers, the Negro people, and all who defend the Bill of Rights and peace have many responsibilities today.

We know that it takes dollars to help organize the growing peace sentiment of the American people, to defend the rights of labor and the Negro people, to finance the fight for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

We know it takes dollars to keep alive and expand the circulation of THE WORKER, DAILY WORKER, and the language press, all weapons in the struggle against the Smith Act.

We pay special tribute to the workers and common people of New York, Communist and non-Communist, who last summer came forward with \$202,000 to free us from jail when Truman's Justice Department illegally revoked the bail posted by the Civil Rights Congress bail fund.

But—despite these heavy drains on the resources of the progressive movement—the needs of our defense cannot be reduced.

Once the trial begins, the cost of the daily transcript alone will run to some \$1,500 a week. The total legal costs of the case of the eleven averaged \$7,000 a week. Our budget in this case calls for a drastic cut in legal fees. But we are obliged to assume other heavy obligations.

Since last October the Self Defense Committee of the Seventeen has contributed almost \$6,000 to help finance the Pittsburgh trials. We must share the burden of appealing the 20-year conviction of Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda, as well as the cost of the coming Smith Act trial involving the six indicted in Pittsburgh.

The case of the eleven members of the Communist Party Na-



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, chairman of the Communist Party, in an article published by the Daily Worker, January 14, 1952: "Let us all do our part in this historic battle by rallying with our utmost strength to fight through the current court cases, BY RAISING FUNDS, publicizing the trials among the workers, and mobilizing the masses to demand repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts."

tional Committee convicted in Judge Medina's court is by no means closed. The fight to free our imprisoned comrades goes on. It includes both the exploration of new legal steps to reopen their case, and plans for launching a mass campaign for amnesty.

Finally, we know from the whole history of labor defense that court battles can only be won if millions of Americans learn what is at stake and are organized to fight for justice and freedom through their trade unions, civic and fraternal groups.

We are determined to do all in our power to bring the truth about our case to the American people. Among other things, we plan to publish a regular newsletter reporting our trial—and mail it to 125,000 people in New York and throughout the country. Each issue of this newsletter will cost \$3,000. Whether it is a weekly or a monthly letter depends solely on the funds available to us.

The response to our earlier appeals has been heartening. More than \$63,000 has come directly to the Self-Defense Committee from August 1 to February 1. Almost half of this amount was raised in New York—much of it through the independent activities of the Self-

Defense Committee (meetings, advertisements, sales of Christmas seals, etc.).

Other parts of the country, where there are no Smith Act cases, have responded generously. We especially express our appreciation to Illinois, which has contributed over \$10,000. Other areas heard from are New England, \$1,800; Eastern Pennsylvania, \$5,000; New Jersey, \$2,000; Ohio, \$2,400; Wisconsin, \$880; Connecticut, \$500; Colorado, \$500; Minnesota and the Dakotas, \$300; Indiana, \$200; Michigan, \$140, and Virginia, \$125.

The expenses of preparing our defense—plus the need of the Pittsburgh cases and the attempt to win a rehearing in the case of the eleven—have already eaten up all but a small portion of what has been raised.

With the trial scheduled to begin only five weeks from now, we find ourselves without sufficient funds to guarantee an effective defense.

We are therefore forced to issue this Emergency Appeal, calling on all our friends and all defenders of the Bill of Rights TO RAISE \$100,000 BEFORE MARCH THIRD.

WATCH THE WORKER AND DAILY WORKER FOR A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON FUND RAISING METHODS AND MATERIALS.

THOUSANDS OF NON-COMMUNISTS IN YOUR SHOP, TRADE UNION AND COMMUNITY ARE EAGER TO HELP—GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO GIVE!

\$100,000 in five weeks is a big order. BUT WE ARE CONFIDENT YOU CAN FILL IT—AND WILL!

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Pettis Parry

HEAR PATTERSON'S GENOCIDE REPORT, FEB. 3, 2:30, MADISON BALLROOM

Federal Milk Rule Hits Consumer, Small Dairies

DETROIT.—The federal milk marketing order now operating in Detroit threatens to drive the small dairies out of business thereby giving big dairies a monopoly position from which to raise milk prices far out of reach. The federal milk marketing order took effect in Detroit on Sept. 1 as a result of "hearings" held last spring at which the Milk Producers Association was permitted to vote its 10,000 members as a block in favor of the order, while the few independent farmers who spoke, opposed it. Consumers were not even heard.

The order forces all creameries to buy their milk according to the complicated base-surplus system under which milk that goes into bottles is bought at about \$5.40 a hundred pounds and that very same milk, intended for by-products like cheese and ice cream, is bought at about \$4 a hundred. The big dairies like Borden's put most of their milk into the by-products, and therefore pay the farmers, who sell to them through the Milk Producers Association, an average of about \$4.60.

The small, independent dairies here, in Mt. Clemens, Port Huron etc. sell almost bottled milk and make few by-products. They have been paying the former \$4.60 or \$4.70 and buying directly from him, by-passing the MMPA. Now, under the federal milk marketing order, these small dairies are to be forced to pay the price of Class 1 milk (\$.60). This they cannot do, and are therefore being forced out of business to the benefit of Borden's and other big shot companies.

Thus the government order is being used to end competition in the milk industry and boost prices. It is also being used to force the independent farmers into the Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

The MMPA, incidentally, refused at the Common Council hearings last week to reveal the extent of its assets. Its silence, exercised for many years toward its own members, undoubtedly stems from the fact that a ton inside group has always run things its way and played ball with the big distributors.

Already the presence in Detroit of the Federal Milk Marketing Administrator has cost the consumer one cent more per bottle of milk—in part because maintenance of the Administrator's office cost the people of this area thousands of dollars per week.

Several small dairies are already petitioning the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. to call off the federal milk marketing order which is driving them out of business. Already they have a promise to hold new public hearings at a still-unscheduled date. It is hoped that here the consumer, the independent farmer and the small dairies can be heard. This appeal will undoubtedly be taken up by all labor, community and consumer groups who are interested in keeping down the price of milk at a time when jobless auto workers can ill afford the constantly rising costs of living.

1,400 SIGN

DETROIT.—An ace canvasser has obtained 1,400 signatures on petitions for a Big Five agreement. He reports that people are signing enthusiastically, eager to do their part toward peace on earth.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions to the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 16, Mich. Phone: WO 4-1963

Local 600 Backs Stoppage To Protest Florida Outrages

DETROIT.—The general council of Ford Local 600 voted unanimously last week to back the NAACP proposal for a national work stoppage to protest the Florida bomb killings of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

The Detroit Free Press, reflecting the widespread horror and anger here at the still-unpunished terror, asserted editorially: "The Department of Justice and State and local officials have a responsibility to put all the energy they can muster into discovering the perpetrators of the attack on Moore's home, and into ferreting out those responsible for the wave of depredations against other Negroes, Jewish synagogues and Catholic churches in Florida. . . . It is the whole nation's business to see that American citizens are not endangered, their rights abridged and their property periled because of race or religion."

In Grand Rapids, hundreds of people jammed the main auditorium of the CIO Hall to denounce the rising tide of terror against Negroes and other minorities throughout the country. Held under NAACP auspices, the meeting heard speakers representing the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation

League, B'nai B'rith, the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights, and Monsignor A. F. Bukowski, president of Aquinas College and Rev. H. C. Toliver, pastor True Light Baptist Church.

CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY

Walter Reuther, director, and William Oliver, co-director, of the UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, wrote all regional directors, local presidents and secretaries and FEPC Committees to urge their participation in the Civil Rights Leadership Mobilization in Washington, D. C., Feb. 17-18.

The mobilization is being sponsored by the NAACP, the UAW and more than 25 other national organizations "to call upon the Congress for immediate enactment of the entire Civil Rights program which includes legislation designed to bring a halt to the campaign of terror which is now waging in Florida, and if allowed to continue, may spread to other areas of the country."

'Impractical' to Build Needed Homes, Says FHA Administrator

PITTSBURGH.—According to Oakley W. Heseler, local district director of the Federal Housing Administration, construction of the 27,250 housing units, which he says is the maximum gross demand for a year for housing in the Pittsburgh metropolitan housing area, is "impractical."

"Even if this number of housing units were offered at appropriate prices," he declares, "it is unlikely that such a large number of families would actually move themselves in a single year to absorb such socially desirable volume of construction." He asserts also that the community does not have "the capacity to pay for this quantity of housing at current costs."

Mich. Church Council Blasts UMT Plan

ANN ARBOR.—Resolutions opposing Universal Military Training and the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican were passed by the Michigan Council of Churches, representing 15 Protestant denominations, at a meeting here.

UMT, the Council asserted, is "exceedingly expensive, militarily ineffective, and a violation of the American tradition of civilian control over education and youth."

Appointment of an Ambassador to the Vatican, the Council declared, "can bring division and strife between the two major faiths."

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

SIGN OF THE TIMES: An idle worker commits suicide in Lower Rouge Park, Inkster, and his sister tells police her brother had been despondent since last December when he lost his job in an auto plant.

PEACE POLL: "Do you think the Russian Government wants a war with us at this time?" asked the Gallup poll of Canadians. The answer:

Does Not Want War . . . 57%
Does Want War . . . 22%
No Opinion . . . 21%

UN-AMERICANS: Congressman Charles Potter, sparking the stool-pigeon House Un-American gang's reported visit here for a witch-hunting onslaught on the labor movement, will be "ready and willing" if any one asks him, to run for U.S. Senator or Governor of Michigan.

FASCIST: There is nothing funny about the horn-rimmed glasses and accompanying big noses being sold together as a "gag" novelty by stores here. It's anti-Semitic and parallels fascist propaganda like the Confederate (Dixiecrat) caps and scarfs and the jazzed-up phonograph record cut by Sammy Kaye of "Dixie." The anti-union J. L. Hudson Dept. store is selling the Confederate propaganda. Go in and let them know what you think of this "revival."

REALISM: The latest we hear from Detroit schools is that Sinclair Lewis is now the target of the book-burning reactionaries in the school system. They are claiming Sinclair Lewis' "Babbitt"

and "Main Street" are not realism. They say to the children there are two kinds of realism. One, you see dirt on a potato and the other, you see the potato. Lewis, according to them, saw only the dirt on the potato. Remember how they banned Howard Fast's Tom Paine and then later all his books?

After a 100 percent had delivered herself of this load about Sinclair Lewis she tuned in some realism for the classroom—Winston Churchill's warmongering speech to the joint session of the Senate and Congress.

UNIONBUSTERS: For the last several months Chrysler Corp. has been farming out packaging work normally done by its Maryville parts depot (unionized). The farmed out work has been going to two scab outfits in Detroit; Kennelly and Sisman Co. and McCarthy Root Co. While this was being done 67 workers were laid off in the unionized plant in Marysville.

FEUD: They tell a tale out at Ford Rouge that office workers who have to work around Henry, Benson and William Clay Ford, greet each other in the morning with the crack, "which side are you on today?" Seems that the three hot-chas are feuding. Henry has the check book, control of the Ford Foundation and is president of the company, besides going to a different church from the other two. Also a big question among Rouge strategists is to whom will Mrs. Edsel Ford leave her share of the stocks, as that would make who-ever gets them the BOSS. My, my, it's quite a feud.

NEW PERSECUTION OF GLENN

GRAND RAPIDS.—A new low wing, anti-Negro elements in the plant. Now Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (Rep.) is urging the House Un-American Committee to subpoena Glenn for its Detroit hearings this month. His request implies that Glenn, whose firing is still litigated by the union, was responsible for the stoppages held against him which "disrupted defense production."

MASS MEETING and PROTEST RALLY

to hear **WILLIAM L. PATTERSON**

Nat'l Exec. Sec'y Civil Rights Congress

Report from the United Nations on

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'I am defending the right to advocate peace'

Steve Nelson, Communist leader, shown at right with his wife, Margaret, and children, Robert, 8, and Josephine, 12, said in his summation to the Pittsburgh court where he is defending himself that he was on trial because of his fight for peace and against fascism.



War Planners Worried: PEOPLE SEE PEACE AS MAIN ISSUE FOR 1952

See Editorial on Page 5

'Murder!' Is Charge Hurlled at Mine Boss

By Carl Hirsch

MINE OPERATORS and state officials are not going to be able to "file and forget" the West Frankfort mine disaster in which 119 Illinois miners were killed just before Christmas.

What they hoped would be a routine whitewash at a coroner's inquest last week turned into a raging condemnation of the mine bosses.

A miner faced them and cried out: "You should be tried for murder, all of you!"

He was Virgil B. Morthland, whose brother Harry was killed in the West Frankfort disaster.

He retold the grim and prophetic words of his brother a few nights before the explosion: "If the management doesn't do something (about the hazardous condition of the mine), an explosion is going to turn that damn mine wrong side out before Christmas."

At the inquest, Morthland turned to mine superintendent John R. Foster and told him to his face: "It's a disgrace to let men like you murder those of us who work in your mine."

Coroner David J. Clayton and State's Attorney Joseph W. Hickman quickly concluded the inquest with a report that gave the mine operators a clean bill of health. But this in turn set into motion a stormy protest campaign which was spreading this week throughout the coal fields.

ONE of the central targets of this indignation is Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, whose presidential hopes may be in the balance, depending on the aftermath of the West Frankfort tragedy.

These new facts emerged this week:

• Relatives of the mine vic-

times began circulating petitions demanding that Stevenson bring about a state grand jury investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the December 21 explosion.

The petition was initiated by Mrs. Juanita Huffstutler and Mrs. Lester Huffstutler of Benton, Ill., the wife and mother of one of the dead miners.

• Stevenson was barraged with protests following the announcement of State's Attorney Hickman that he was "not considering any further investigation" into criminal aspects of the disaster, and the statement by Stevenson's Director of Mines, Walter Eadie, that he does not intend to file any complaint against the mine owners.

• It was disclosed that the management of the Orient No. 2 mine had reduced its safety measures after Stevenson took office. A report revealed that the company had cut by 50 percent its purchase of rock dust, used to neutralize the deadly coal dust which propagated the gas explosion and raised the toll of dead to 119.

• The big UMWA Local 9018 at Zeigler, Illinois demanded that Stevenson fire Eadie, charging that he was "instrumental in the cause of the explosion."

BEFORE his appointment by Stevenson, Eadie was for 25 years an official of the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co., and



superintendent of the "tomb mine," Orient No. 2 at West Frankfort.

The miners union has condemned Eadie for his efforts to whitewash the company and ridiculed his theory that the blast was set off by a cigarette lit by one of the miners.

Eadie was suspected of responsibility for a report by a University of Illinois professor, Harold L.

Walker, who this week recommended that miners be searched for cigarettes before going down into the pits.

IN REPLY, Wayne Rush, financial secretary of the Zeigler U. M. W. A. local, issued an angry statement which declared:

"Were you aware, Mr. Eadie, that cutting torches, arc welders, hot hooks, spark-throwing genera-

tors, flaming trolley locomotives, non-permissible cutting machines and other arc and spark-making machines were being used in this mine every day I say, certainly you were, but this could not be changed without cost to your former employers."

The cigarette theory was completely discarded by federal mine inspectors. A report this week by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman drew these conclusions about the causes of the West Frankfort blast:

"This disaster was made possible because abandoned workings were not sealed, because the mine was not properly ventilated, because the coal dust hazard was not adequately dealt with and because electric machines were not kept in safe condition."

MINERS packed the inquest last week in the West Frankfort City Hall, several testifying that the Orient No. 2 miners had lived in daily dread of an explosion during the weeks before their death.

Mine superintendent Foster sat stony-faced through the hearing while relatives of the victims shouted their bitter accusations at him and his company.

"Why was there so much gas in the mine?" demanded Mrs. Joseph L. Fitzpatrick, a miner's widow. "And why wasn't the mine properly inspected?"

"I can't answer that," Foster replied.

"That's all we hear," cried Mrs. Fitzpatrick, "I know the men were afraid. My husband was so afraid he was actually shaking when he told me about the gas. He didn't want to go to work that night."

Truce Delayed to Ready New Blow in Asia

See Page 3

WAR? - BUST? - OR LIVE IN PEACE WITH RUSSIA, ASKS HENRY FORD

By OSCAR WILLIAMS

DETROIT
"THERE ARE two obvious places we could go. One is to war. The other is broke. There must be some way to learn to live with Russia."

The speaker? None other than Henry Ford II, president of the multi-million dollar Ford Motor Co. He made the assertion in an interview last week with the magazine U. S. News and World Report.

What prompted him to say it? Ford gave some hard-headed "business" reasons for it:

• The big tax bite is beginning to hurt.

• He's sore because the latest cut in auto output will prevent him from overtaking Chevrolet.

• Inflation is cutting down the car market—"people don't seem to be scrambling to buy right now."

IN ADDITION he made another comment which inadvertently was a tremendous confirmation of the power of the American people in making it difficult for Wall Street to choose, as of today, the war "alternative." He said:

"Today I am not sure of the frame of mind of the people. During World War II the people realized that the country was in an all-out war and the man in the street knew the objectives for which we were fighting."

For his own reasons Ford is fearful of the reckless pace with which Wall Street is racing to the twin disasters of war and depression.

HE HAS CONFIRMED, however, the major proposition made by fighters for peace all around the world, namely:

Peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union is the only alternative to a world war that would kill millions of people and spread untold destruction (with consequences that not even the president of the Ford Motor Co. can foresee with assurance).

Ford also had some other comments that auto workers will find of acute interest, especially in view of the frantic appeals of UAW president Reuther for more war production as the "answer" to the unemployment problem.

FORD PREDICTED that unemployment in Detroit would reach 200,000 by April of this year.

And he emphatically asserted that even more war production would not begin to take up the slack. He said:

"Our defense contracts will not employ the total number of people we will have to lay off because of cutbacks in civilian production."

He revealed that his company had reduced its working force in the Detroit area alone by 25,730 since 1950. And he added that every one of Ford's war contracts is going into a new facility.

Thus, finding "some way to learn to live with Russia" is of even more importance to the auto worker who is out of a job than it is for the president of the Ford Motor Co.

It's a matter of bread and butter and shoes for the kids, to say nothing of life or death.



HENRY FORD II

Unemployment Mounts, Smith Act Victims Seek \$100,000 By March 3

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT
CLOSE TO 200,000 people are idle in Michigan. A portion of them still may be working part time but at least 170,000 in the Detroit area are totally without jobs.

Packard has closed. Budd Wheel which "normally has about 2,800 workers was down to 1,500 and more layoffs coming. Plymouth is running one shift. At Kaiser-Frazer's Willow Run parking lot as far as the eye can see the "Henry J's" are standing bumper to bumper.

NOT A DAY PASSES at Ford's but new reports of layoffs come. In September, 1950, 70,000 were employed at the Rouge plant. Today there are 46,000. Henry Ford II predicts that 250,000 will be idle in Michigan soon, so Ford workers count themselves in for another big layoff, once the showroom 1952 models are off the lines.

In Flint, heart of the General Motors Empire, an estimate by union leaders is that 11,000 are idle with weekly layoffs at most plants.

Briggs plants are down one-half from 40,000 workers. Briggs Connors plant is shut for "inventory." At Chrysler Dodge Main, some 20,000 have been tossed out on the street with no one in the union leadership believing that they will see the inside of the big plant for a long, long time.

DIRECT RELIEF figures are going up over the 25,000 mark in the state with the Chamber of Commerce gang in Detroit's City Hall trying to keep relief rolls down through having only ONE relief station in the city, a broken down fire engine house where if 50 people apply there's a traffic jam.

A recent survey by the Detroit Free Press shows small businessmen desperately trying to keep from going bankrupt. Unemployment has cut sales 50 percent, business men reported.

They all agree that the small business man would suffer severe blows, possibly extinction because of the constant layoffs.

IN MANY local union meetings unemployed are demanding—as they did in a recent Briggs meeting—that a mass march be made on Lansing, the State capitol, for increasing the unemployment compensation to \$60 a week, no evictions, moratoriums on debts, and for public works at union wages. This is UAW-Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey's local.

The answer of the Truman government was received last week in Detroit. A "task force" proposed that unemployed workers be shipped out of Detroit and Michigan to the \$11 billion dollars worth of new plants the government paid for.

tax exemption to the employers. These plants are in low wage areas. Carl Stellato, president of Local 300 said, "Last week it was building concentration camps for the first time in our country's history. This week it is fascist conscription."



FLOODS HIT OHIO VALLEY and inundated towns in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Cities and towns, like this section of Harmony, Pa., flooded by the rising Conoquenessing Creek, were evacuated.

Florida Sheriffs Hear KKK Chief, McGrath Ducks Action on Slaying

By ABNER W. BERRY

THREE WEEKS AFTER the fatal bomb placed by white supremacy assassins, went off under the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida, there was a gathering of the 67 sheriffs charged with keeping order in the state.

Meeting at Daytona Beach last week these men ran true to racist form. An honored member of the gathering was Willis McCall, the sheriff who defied the U.S. Supreme Court and executed—and killed in cold blood—the Negro prisoner, Samuel Shepherd, last November while enroute to court for a new trial ordered by the high court.

LETTING the world know that as between justice and white supremacy, they chose the latter, these minions of the law emphasized the fact by inviting to their meeting as an honored guest the Grand Dragon of the Florida Klan, Bill Hendrix. And the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, severe critics of McCall's wanton violence, was treated as an act benefitting the state of Florida.

The meeting of the sheriffs was in effect a meeting to drum up defense at the right to kill Negroes. Hendrix told the lawmen it was just awful the way they were running such a "tenderloin" in the Orlando case.

and the Harry T. Moore murder." Justifying the cowardly assassination of the Moores, Hendrix declared with the approval of the sheriffs that Moore was more than "just a Negro." And he followed with the murderers' magic defense, whether in Florida or Korea or the Suez Canal Zone or South Africa: "He was a Communist and a trouble maker in this state."

HENDRIX, the Klan leader, spoke last week for the law enforcement agencies of Florida. As a candidate for governor, the inciter of violence and murder declared his program to be:

"No Negroes in white schools; clean out all Communists and Socialists; protect all Florida peace officers against attack by Communist Negro organizations like the NAACP, and return the beaches stolen by the Jews at Miami Beach."

These are the sentiments of the men charged with protecting the lives and property of ALL citizens in Florida. But let Hendrix, spokesman for the Florida sheriffs, continue:

"Send every bulldozer in the state road department down to Miami Beach rip out all the seawalls and give the beaches back to the gentiles."

The sheriffs' device of having Hendrix develop the program they did not want to take public respon-

sibility for is transparent. It was clear from the sheriffs' conclave that no Negro can expect any justice from these "peace officers" and their superiors who represent the same political forces.

MEANTIME, while murder of Negroes is publicly incited and condoned, the federal government and its agencies are playing ostrich. While the very republican form of government he is duty bound to guarantee by the Constitution is destroyed, President Truman remains quiet or does some legal fishing for "jurisdiction."

The world should know by now that Florida has not had a democratic government since 1877. Walter White said recently that "law and order have broken down in Florida." He was right. It broke down a long time ago, and the killings there are the most reliable signals of its lawlessness. And every day that the federal government refuses to act it is allying itself with the present terror conspiracy in Florida concealed in the shrouds of government.

Or did Attorney General McGrath have spine of his G-men present to hear Hendrix, or not to arrest, at least to gather evidence against this obvious anti-American hate-monger who inspires murder?

An emergency appeal for \$100,000 to be used in defense of New York and Pittsburgh victims of the Smith Act, and to be raised before March 3 when the New York defendants go on trial, was issued yesterday by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Pettis Perry, alternate member.

The sum, urgently needed and wifely required, will also be used or work in connection with freeing Eugene Dennis and other Communist leaders convicted at the first Foley Square thought control trial.

"We New York Smith Act defendants," the statement said, "are going into court determined to fight to win! Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interests of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for peace, for full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress."

The statement continues: "The political atmosphere in our country has changed since we were arrested last June 20. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls 'the black silence of fear,' have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison."

Once the new Foley Square trial begins, the statement continues, the cost of the daily transcript alone will run to some \$1,500 a week. In addition a regular newsletter reporting the facts about the approaching trial will be sent to 125,000 people in New York and throughout the country. Each issue will cost \$3,000. The total legal costs of the eleven convicted at the first Foley Square trial averaged \$7,000 a week, the statement continues, and adds that since last October the Self-Defense Committee of the 17 has contributed almost \$6,000 to help finance the Pittsburgh trials. "We must share," the statement declares, "the burden of appealing the 20-year conviction of Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda, as well as the cost of the coming Smith Act trial involving the six indicted in Pittsburgh."

More than \$63,000 has already "come directly to the Self-Defense Committee from August 1 to February 1," the statement continues, adding that almost half of this was raised in New York. Illinois contributed over \$10,000; New England, \$1,800; Eastern Pennsylvania \$5,000; New Jersey \$2,000; Ohio \$2,400; Wisconsin \$800; Connecticut \$500; Colorado \$500; Minnesota and the Dakotas \$300; Indiana \$200; Michigan \$140 and Virginia \$125.

The Need-- \$100,000 *The Deadline--* MARCH 3

AN EMERGENCY APPEAL!

On March 3, sixteen of the seventeen Communist and working class leaders arrested under the thought-control Smith Act in New York are scheduled to go to trial.

The political atmosphere in our country began to change since we were arrested last June 30. Tens of thousands of Americans, breaking through what Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas calls "the black silence of fear," have begun to speak out. Such influential groups as the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Negro Labor Council and others are mounting a campaign for repeal of the infamous Smith Act which was used to railroad Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, and other top leaders of the Communist Party to prison.

Taking stock of this new situation, William Z. Foster has declared that the forces of war and fascism can be defeated in this new round of Smith Act trials.

We New York Smith Act defendants are going into court determined to fight to win!

Not just to win our own freedom, our own right to teach and advocate in the interest of the American people—but to win that right for all who stand for peace, full equality for the Negro people, economic security and social progress.

We are determined to defend ourselves against the lies and slanders of stoolpigeon perjurers by explaining the truth of our Communist views, program and activities.

We know that the American workers, the Negro people, and all who defend the Bill of Rights and peace have many responsibilities today.

We know that it takes dollars to help organize the growing peace sentiment of the American people, to defend the rights of labor and the Negro people, to finance the fight for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

We know it takes dollars to keep alive and expand the circulation of THE WORKER, DAILY WORKER, and the language press, all weapons in the struggle against the Smith Act.

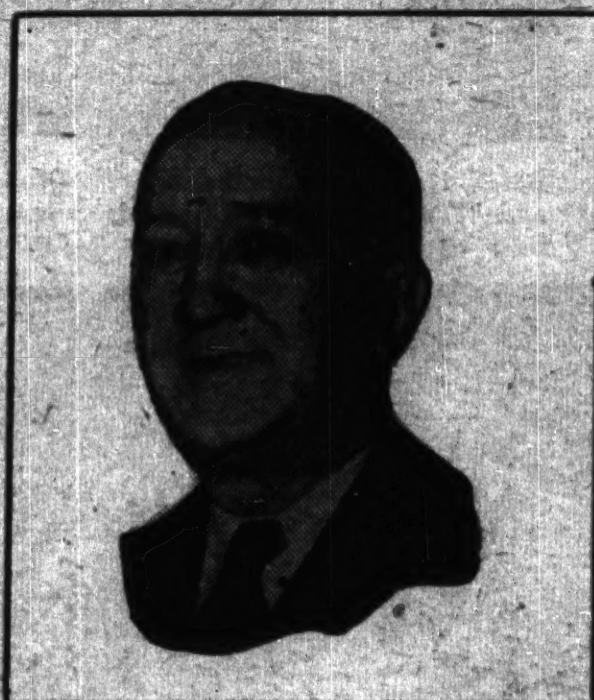
We pay special tribute to the workers and common people of New York, Communist and non-Communist, who last summer came forward with \$202,000 to free us from jail when Truman's Justice Department illegally revoked the bail posted by the Civil Rights Congress bail fund.

But—despite these heavy drains on the resources of the progressive movement—the needs of our defense cannot be reduced.

Once the trial begins, the cost of the daily transcript alone will run to some \$1,500 a week. The total legal costs of the case of the eleven averaged \$7,000 a week. Our budget in this case calls for a drastic cut in legal fees. But we are obliged to assume other heavy obligations.

Since last October the Self Defense Committee of the Seventeen has contributed almost \$6,000 to help finance the Pittsburgh trials. We must share the burden of appealing the 20-year conviction of Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda, as well as the cost of the coming Smith Act trial involving the six indicted in Pittsburgh.

The case of the eleven members of the Communist Party Ne-



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, chairman of the Communist Party, in an article published by the Daily Worker, January 14, 1952: "Let us all do our part in this historic battle by rallying with our utmost strength to fight through the current court cases, BY RAISING FUNDS, publicizing the trials among the workers, and mobilizing the masses to demand repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts."

tional Committee convicted in Judge Medina's court is by no means closed. The fight to free our imprisoned comrades goes on. It includes both the exploration of new legal steps to reopen their case, and plans for launching a mass campaign for amnesty.

Finally, we know from the whole history of labor defense that court battles can only be won if millions of Americans learn what is at stake and are organized to fight for justice and freedom through their trade unions, civic and fraternal groups.

We are determined to do all in our power to bring the truth about our case to the American people. Among other things, we plan to publish a regular newsletter reporting our trial—and mail it to 125,000 people in New York and throughout the country. Each issue of this newsletter will cost \$3,000. Whether it is a weekly or a monthly letter depends solely on the funds available to us.

The response to our earlier appeals has been heartening. More than \$63,000 has come directly to the Self-Defense Committee from August 1 to February 1. Almost half of this amount was raised in New York—much of it through the independent activities of the Self-

Defense Committee (meetings, advertisements, sales of Christmas seals, etc.).

Other parts of the country, where there are no Smith Act cases, have responded generously. We especially express our appreciation to Illinois, which has contributed over \$10,000. Other areas heard from are New England, \$1,800; Eastern Pennsylvania, \$5,000; New Jersey, \$2,000; Ohio, \$2,400; Wisconsin, \$880; Connecticut, \$500; Colorado, \$500; Minnesota and the Dakotas, \$300; Indiana, \$200; Michigan, \$140, and Virginia, \$125.

The expenses of preparing our defense—plus the need of the Pittsburgh cases and the attempt to win a rehearing in the case of the eleven—have already eaten up all but a small portion of what has been raised.

With the trial scheduled to begin only five weeks from now, we find ourselves without sufficient funds to guarantee an effective defense.

We are therefore forced to issue this Emergency Appeal, calling on all our friends and all defenders of the Bill of Rights TO RAISE \$100,000 BEFORE MARCH THIRD.

WATCH THE WORKER AND DAILY WORKER FOR A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON FUND RAISING METHODS AND MATERIALS.

THOUSANDS OF NON-COMMUNISTS IN YOUR SHOP, TRADE UNION AND COMMUNITY ARE EAGER TO HELP—GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO GIVE!

\$100,000 in five weeks is a big order. BUT WE ARE CONFIDENT YOU CAN FILL IT—AND WILL!

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Pettis Perry

Reveal Tape Recording of FBI Smith Act Deal to Smash Union

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union put the recorded voice of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on a territory-wide radio hookup Jan. 24 documenting an indirect approach made to ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall looking toward a split in the union under his leadership.

Hall is one of seven persons in the territory under indictment on Smith Act charges and faces announced indictment by the Federal Grand Jury tomorrow.

The agents as revealed by their own recorded voices, implied a definite offer to make the new indictments six six instead of seven if Hall would lead a move to split the union.

They also ridiculed and laughed uproariously at their own public charges that the persons indicted here as alleged Communists were "a clear and present danger" to the security of the United States.

Listeners of the seven-station hook-up of the Aloha Broadcasting System heard one of the agents by the name of James Condon say of the indicted persons:

"They wouldn't make Communists in the lowest cell in California."

The second agent involved was Richard Burrus.

The sensational program was aired by Robert McElrath, ILWU's regular daily English news commentator, from Station KHON in Honolulu.

McElrath explained that the recordings had been made by himself in the home of David Thompson, ILWU's territorial educational director, a few days before Christmas.

He said that Thompson requested the "bugging" due to the fact that FBI agents were known to work in pairs and are always in the position to present two men's words against one.

It was revealed in the conversation that the agents not only sought to work through Thompson to approach Hall with their proposition to lead a splitting movement, but they sought as well to capture a territory-wide ILWU convention which is scheduled to be held in Honolulu on Feb. 2.

The agents expressed themselves as being hesitant about making a direct approach to Hall. They asked if he thought Hall would be enough of a "man's man" to say nothing about it if no deal could be made.

The agents also wanted Thompson's advice as to whether it would be best to approach Hall, first, or whether it would be best to "condition" a number of other ILWU leaders in the Islands and have them approach Hall.

Thompson had suggested to the agents that it would be impossible to split the ILWU without the co-operation of Hall and a number of key elected officials.

As explained on the air, agent Condon said:

"... (we) ... have even sounded out, or are in the process of sounding out, or are considering sounding out those mentioned and more. Now, thinking of the approach, the actual approach to Jack and the actual problem, do we—is it best to talk to Jack and then have him get together with these guys who have already been or do we talk to them even more and try to condition them so that they en masse go in and face Jack with something?"

Here was the recorded concern of the agents about approaching Hall directly:

"Well, our big worry would be in talking with him. We hoped that he would be enough of a man just to talk, and if there was nothing there for him, that's all there is to it. If there's nothing for him, to get in touch with the guys who can lay it on the line for him."

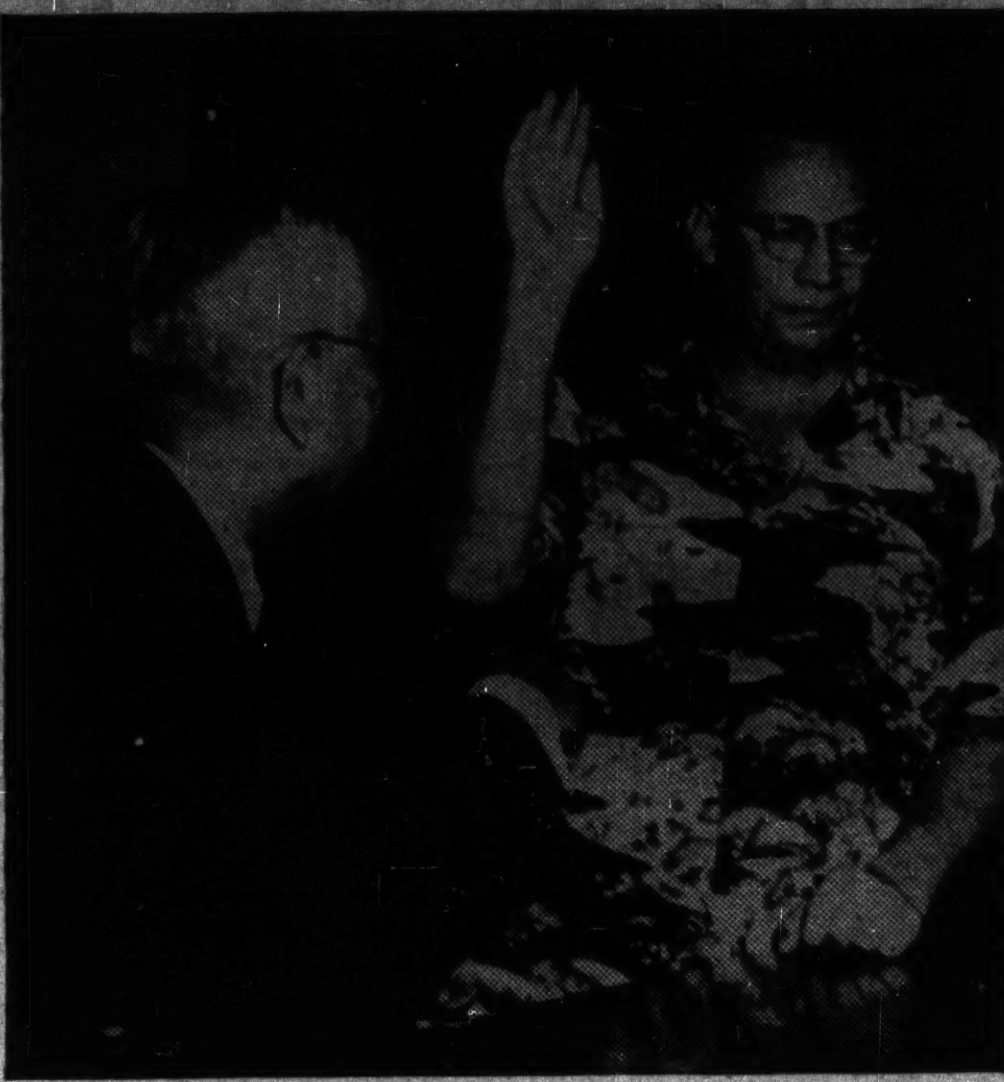
Thompson remarked that the indicted persons in Hawaii didn't

make a clear and present danger to him, but that agent Condon did most of the talking.

"You can't put these guys out here on any basis at all with the Communist Party leaders on the mainland who've been picked up and are under process of being tried under the Smith Act. They just don't rate. These would make poor Communists in the lower cell in California, but they're the guys who are the leaders of the Communist Party here and so we're stuck with them and to try to, uh, these facts that they tried so hard to tie themselves in and be good members, that's—they take themselves seriously."

This recorded piece melted into raucous laughter on the part of the agents.

In airing the results of the "bugging" McElrath explained to the radio audience the "bugging" was only an imitation of the FBI's own practices. He pointed out a difference in this case, however, that difference being that the "bugging" was at the request of and with the permission of the occupant of the house.



JACK HALL, regional director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is shown (right) in Hawaii court at the time of his arrest under the Smith Act.



TO SAVE SAM JORDAN—These Bayonne civic and religious leaders came to the State House last week. They are (left to right): Rabbi Rubin Benelstein, Max Kleinbaum, director of Bayonne's Jewish Community Council; Rev. A. Nelson Bennett of First Methodist Church, and Judge A. A. Melnick.

ASK NEW JERSEY STOP NEGRO EXTRADITION

TRENTON, N. J.—Sam Jordan, 22-year-old Bayonne Negro who has been in Hudson County jail since before Christmas, will be forced to return to Georgia brutality and peonage, unless Gov. Driscoll changes his mind.

Pressure to urge Gov. Driscoll to reconsider—he has already signed Jordan's extradition papers—came from more than a dozen of Bayonne's church, labor and civic leaders, who jammed the State House hearing last Wednesday before Driscoll's aide, Leon Milmed.

But the most unexpected witness for Jordan was not in the room... he was the Chief U. S. Probation Officer in Georgia's middle district—who is in close touch with Jordan's case.

His letter was read into the record by a Newark probation officer, John T. Dizer, who said Jordan's conduct has been "exemplary." The Georgia official wrote: "We do hope extradition is refused... because the sheriff is unusually antagonistic... This is something political community."

The attempted extradition is a political move. Hartley (Jordan's former employer) is seeking to place responsibility for the whole theft on Sam Jordan when actually he, Arthur Hartley, is the guilty party.

The Bayonne turnout to save Jordan included a judge, a Catholic priest, a rabbi, Methodist and Baptist ministers, the vice-president of Aircraft Workers Local 1035 and the financial secretary of Local 160, Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Other who came were the director of the Jewish Community Center, a Jersey City minister who had flown to the Mims, Fla., funeral of Mrs. Harry T. Moore, bomb-murder victim, and Bayonne's entire Civil Rights Council.

Father Frederick McTernan of St. Andrew's Church, recounting his own experience in the south, said: "It is an unwritten law in the south that a Negro never says no to a white man. This is especially true in an employer relationship. If he does, he suffers

the penalty, which frequently is death."

The priest cited the facts in Jordan's case, where the planter, Hartley, and his brother were accused along with Jordan of the theft of bags of pea seeds. The white men were freed. Jordan and two other Negro farm workers were convicted, and sent to 3 to 5 years on the chain gang.

On appeal, the Georgia Supreme Court threw out the verdict because Jordan's confession, the only evidence against him, was extorted by beatings.

Freed on \$1,000 bond, put up by another Hartley brother, Jordan came north to join his mother in Bayonne, three years ago, and has been working in the Old Gold plant in Jersey City.

It was only when Hartley failed to convince Jordan to return to work on his plantation, that he started the extradition machinery. The Hartley's attorney was present throughout the hearings, a rare thing in extradition cases, which backs up charges of peonage.

Tell Truman Call Halt to Prison Camps

Officers and initiators of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act in an open letter yesterday urged President Truman "to direct the Department of Justice to cease immediately steps recently announced to establish concentration camps in the United States."

The open letter, signed by among others, Nobel Prize winner Emily Greene Balch, Dr. Frank Aydelotte of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, Dr. Linus Pauling, California Institute of Technology, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University, and Rabbi Leo Jung, Rabbinical Council of America, said that "the McCarran Act which condemns to detention camps citizens whose only crime is that of being 'probable' saboteurs, is repugnant to all citizens who cherish democracy."

The open letter warned that since the introduction of Sen. James O. Eastland's bill calling for the immediate declaration of a state of emergency in order that the McCarran Act detention camp provisions can go into effect at once, "the need for action is imperative."

Other signers of the open letter were:

Prof. Frederick K. Boutol, University of Nebraska; Prof. C. A. Borghese, University of Chicago; Rev. John W. Bradbury, Editor of the "Watchman-Examiner"; Prof. Edgar S. Brightman, Boston University; Prof. Harold Buschman, University of Kansas City.

Also, Witter Bynner, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Dr. A. J. Carlson, University of Chicago; Prof. Rudolf Carnap, University of Chicago; Rabbi Jack J. Cohen, New York City; George Cossan, Esq., former Attorney-General of Iowa.

Also: Prof. Mabel L. Cummings, Wellesley; Rev. Phil Deschner, Clinton, Oklahoma; Helen Duncan, Bloomington, Indiana; Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale University Law School; Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago.

Also, Rev. John Scott Everton, Dean of Chapel, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Thomas K. Farley, director California-Arizona Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship, Los Angeles; Rev. R. Farley Fisher, general secretary A.M.E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C.; Hannah L. Goldberg, New York City; Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, Smith College.

Also, Prof. Fowler Harper, Yale University Law School; Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; Dr. Erich Kahler, Princeton University; Alice Croeney, Princeton, New Jersey; Robert Morris Lovett, former Secretary Virgin Islands.

Also, Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Columbia University; Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Harvard University; Louise S. McDowell, Professor Emeritus of Physics, Wellesley; Carey McWilliams, economist and writer, New York City; Rabbi Uri Miller, Rabbinical Council of America, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, former Moderator Congregational-Christian Churches of America; Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, retired Episcopal Bishop of San Francisco; the Rt. Rev. Malcolm E. Peabody, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Central New York, Syracuse; Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., New York City; Dr. Edwin McNeill Potest, Pullham Memorial Chapel, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Also, Leslie E. Swain, Craigville, Mass.; Prof. Arthur L. Swift, Jr., Union Theological Seminary, New York City; Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago; Dr. Charles J. Turck, President Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.; Olive O. Van Horn, New York City.